The Courier-Journal.

VOL XLII LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 694.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Envoy at Paris—The Bank of France Invaded and Treasures Taken—Chambord Bids for the Throne—The Bloodshed and Horror Unabated.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special Paris dispatch of last evening says a meeting of the Free Masons was held this afternoon at Cluseret.

The Nationals have resolved that the property or persons now absent from Paris, and not returning within eight days, would be confiscated for the benefit of widows and orphans.

The ramparts are heavily armed, and keep up a direct fire upon D'Issy.

Bergeret is constructing a small mitrailleuse, capable of firing one hundred balls in succession.

Fort D'Issy is armed with marine cannon, destined to bombard the ramparts.

The Versailles troops are actively engaged in constructing trenching apparatus.

Porte Maillot is utterly destroyed.

Several captains of the staff of the War Office, whose names were found on the list of agents of the Imperial secret police, have been arrested. They were taken to the prefecture this afternoon for identification by a staff officer, when the latter was arrested as a bad character.

To-day the Tuileries de Commune mounted guard at the Hotel de Ville. A double line of sentries has been placed across the street and all circulation stopped.

Gen. Rossel has escaped, and the Commune is greatly enraged at the loss of their prisoner. Gen. Bergoret has been ordered to find him, and the authorities are telegraphing everywhere within the city, as it is supposed he is still in Paris. Gen. Dombrowski declares Rossel is not a traitor.

Of the three gens d'armes discovered and arrested last night, one escaped, another has been killed, and the third is still a prisoner. He declares his intention to kill Dombrowski if he gets a chance.

PARIS, May 13.—Under orders from the Commune, the Bank of France has been searched for arms, but none were discovered.

The newspaper Siecale proposes the immediate execution of all the members of the Central Committee. It is reported that the Central Committee is about to retire from office.

There is a rumor that the Federalists are evacuating Fort Vanves.

VERSAILLES, May 13.—A letter from Count de Chambord, making a strong bid for the throne, is published to-day.

Le Vengerer reports increasing discouragement among the National Guards, and says that an attempt has been made to assassinate General Dombrowski.

LONDON, May 13.—The News' special from Versailles reports a naval combat at Asnieres, and that one of the insurgent gunboats was sunk.

The same correspondent says 50,000 Versaillist troops will cross the Seine to-night, to strengthen the force already in occupation of the town of Boulogne and Billancourt.

The Telegraph's special from Paris says a reconnoissance, under Gen. Dombrowski, has chased the Versaillists from Sabonville.

A permanent court-martial has been established in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 13.—The Seminary of D'Issy has been captured with considerable loss to the Federals. Eight cannon have been captured at Ozaux, where one hundred insurgents were killed and several hundred taken prisoners.

The approaches to the ramparts and fortifications of Paris are being actively pushed forward under cover of a heavy cannonade of the entire federal works. Marshal McMahon has issued an address to his soldiers, which is apparently preliminary to the grand attack.

BERLIN, May 13.—At midday Prince Bismarck returned to the city, and was greeted at the station with cheers.

Last night there was a great banquet at Frankfort, at which were present Bismarck, Rothschild and Arnim. The French diplomatists in the city were absent, occupied in preparing for their departure. Rothschild was elected president of the Committee.

PARIS, May 13.—It is supposed that an attempt upon the life of General Dombrowski has been made and failed. A stranger presented himself in front of the headquarters in Place Vendome and insisted upon seeing the General. Being refused access to the building he quarrel with the sentinel, who wounded him with a bayonet in such a way that death ensued. A loaded revolver was found upon the body.

M. Bretlioriari replaces M. Delescluse as delegate Minister of War to the Commune.

Four members of the National Guard have been shot for treason.

It is said that Gen. Rossel is at Belleville, arranging for the safety of the city in case the Versaillists take the ramparts. Members of the Republican League have joined the Communists.

LONDON, May 13.—Special dispatches from Paris say that a levee en masse is expected. General La Cecelia becomes Generalissimo.

The Commune has made a demand upon the Bank of France for ten millions of francs.

The residences of Favre and others have been destroyed. The furniture of the palaces Tuileries, Louvre and Elysee is to be sold to-day.

The Column Vendome still stands.

A Versailles dispatch says that 50,000 troops are encamped at St. Germaine, and will join the forces of General Doran for a grand attack upon Paris.

The Final Treaty.

VERSAILLES, May 13.—Favre communicated to the Assembly to-day the treaty of peace with Germany negotiated at Frankfort. The hardness of the terms occasioned much emotion among the members.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 13—3:30 p. m.—Consols 93¾. Bonds are firm: 5-20s 90¼; old 5-20s 90¾; 10-40s 89¾. Tallow dull.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum 49.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—3:30 p. m.—Cotton, the market is buoyant; middling uplands 7-16d; middling Orleans 7 9-16@7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for speculation and export; to arrive at 7 9-16@7¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s 6d. Lard 57s 9d. Cheese 60s 6d. Linseed oil 33s 3d.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meetings of Miners—Resolutions Proposing to Resume Work.

SCRANTON, PA., May 13.—An important meeting was held in Bellevue yesterday by the miners and laborers of that place, who, from absolute want, feel the need of speedy resumption. The first business after organization was the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the laborers and miners of Bellevue, do, by this resolution, forever dissolve our connection with the Workingmen's Board of Arbitration, and that we accept such terms as individuals agree to.

Resolved, That we inform the coal companies and coal operators, of Luzerne district, that we are ready to proceed to work on the terms offered to the union miners yesterday, so soon as the mines can be opened.

This meeting was not a very large one, one hundred and fifty, perhaps, being present, but it was enthusiastic — several pointed and telling speeches were delivered, and Mr. Genity, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Stows, the local representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, to ascertain from him what the company would be willing to do, reported that he had just had a free and full discussion with Mr. Stows regarding resumption, and the mode of accomplishing that end. He stated he had advised the laborers to remain steadfast, and address strictly to the new organization, which they had just formed. Stand by each other, and they would soon reap their reward. The speaker said the objects of the Union were good, and had been prostrated by Welsh mine bosses. The laborers wanted was a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that they were in the future determined to get it. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's men meet in Providence to-day, to take into consideration the last proposition of that company, which is a very liberal advance on the previous offer, and it is pretty well understood that if the miners reject the terms offered, the companies will make an attempt to work their mines without their assistance. In making the concession the companies have virtually receded from the stand they took to pay 90 cents per car, and no more under any circumstances. It is a virtual back down, and an acknowledgment of the strength of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and it is possible the latter organization, having gained so much, may continue to adhere to the November prices, one dollar thirty-one cents per diamond car. Many think the miners are masters of the situation.

Suicide and Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Martin Liston, a book-Keeper, committed suicide by stabbing.

Olympics, of Washington City, defeated Forest City's of Cleveland, score 15 to 8. A large crowd in attendance. Innings—Olympics, 1 4 1 0 2 0 0 0 4; total, 13. Forest City, 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 2; total, 8.

NEW YORK.

ERIE RAILROAD SOLD OUT.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Sun this morning says a rumor abounds in financial circles that Commodore Vanderbilt has consumated a bargain to buy out the interest of Messrs. Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., and their friends in the Erie railroad. It is said that he is to take all their stock at the market price, and pay them a bonus of three millions of dollars. The arrangement is not yet consummated, but it is believed there are terms agreed upon.

THE RUSSIAN NOBLE NOT COMING.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A private letter from St. Petersburg says that the intended visit of Grand Duke Alexis to this country has been not only postponed but entirely given up.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 13—P. M.

The Gold market was firm at 111¾@111¾. Its future course depends somewhat on the rejection of the Washington treaty. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $27,000,000.

The exports of specie to-day were about $1,500,000 and for the week $2,839,226.

The Government bond market was firm and a fraction higher in consequence of purchases for shipment by foreign bankers. The subscriptions to the new loan were $150,000.

The Stock market has been irregular. Union Pacific and Erie were strong and active. Most of the list has been made apparently weak by cliques to influence the short interest. Indiana Central and Express shares were strong and tolerably active. The market closed steady.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows the following changes:

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$81,487
Specie, increase	389,229
Circulation, decrease	72,826
Deposits, increase	4,274,478
Legal-Tenders, increase	2,153,084

Money market very easy at 5@6 per cent. State securities are firm and higher. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117¼@		
Coupons of '62	111¾@		
Coupons of '64	111¾@		
Coupons of '65	111		
Do new	113¾@		
Coupons of '67	113¾@		
Coupons of '68	113¾@		
Ten-forties	109		
Currency 6's	116¾@		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	154@	Old Virginia	68@
Old Tenn	70 @	Old N. Car	47¾@
New Tenn	70	New N. Car	35 @
New Virg'a	71¾@		

STOCKS.

Canton	82	Rock Island	114
Western U. Tel	58¾	N. J. Cen'l	107¾
Quicksilver	11¾	Mo. Pacific	62¾
Mariposa	7	Pittsburg	94¾
Do preferred	10¾	Tol. & Wabash	61¾
Adams Express	61¾	Do preferred	81
Wells & Fargo	65¾	Ft. Wayne	91
Amer. Express	57¾	Terre Haute	29¾
U. S. Express	57¾	Do preferred	58¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	Chi. & Alton	119
N. Y. Cent'l, con	96¾	Do preferred	1
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Erie	29¾	C. C. and C	89¾
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	103
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	105¾
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	24¾
Reading	113¾	Ill. Central	137
Mich. Central	123	Union Pacific	36¾
Michigan	125¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101¾
Northwestern	84¾	Union Pac. do	93¾
Do preferred	97¾		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ALBANY, May 13.—Beeves — Receipts, 5,500; quality very good. The market opened weak this morning, but became active later in the day; nearly all sold, and few or none will go through in first hands. Prices are the same as last week's, ranging from 6 to 7c for common, and 7 to 9c for medium to good butchers' cattle. A selected bunch of choice Illinois, averaging 1,440, sold at 8¾c. Milch cows sell at from $50 to $100 for common to extra fancy. Henry Hankon sold 50 Illinois steers, averaging 1,350 a., at 7½c; Seneca, Henry, 35 Illinois, 1,350, at 7¾c; Henry Rosenthal, 18 Illinois, 1,300 a. 7¾c; 50, at 7¾c; 30, 1,200, at 7¾c; 20, 1,350, at 7c; 4 steers and oxen, 1,400, at 7½c; C. Coon, 12 selected Illinois, 1,440, 8¾c; A. Robbins, 75 Illinois, 1,280, at 7¾@7¾c; G. Ward, 17 Missouri oxen, 1,397, at 7c; Yeoman & Warner, 85 Missouri, 1,340, at 7¾c; 72 Illinois heifers, 1,100, at 6½c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 12 Missouri oxen, 1,740, at 7c; 50 Ohio stags, 1,300, at 6¼c.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; quality middling; market slow and sraggisy; very little demand from the East, and New York is not active. Ohio shorn, averaging 80 lbs, sold at 6¾c; 90 at 6¾@6¾c; 98 at 7c.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,300. No sales here.

ST. LOUIS.

Fire—A Family of Suicides—Inquiring After Irrigation.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—A fire at a late hour last night burned the furniture store of Nathan Aechner, No. 1,708 South Seventh street, and damaged one or three small shops adjoining. Loss about $4,000. Partially insured. Aechner was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to his place.

At the inquest on the body of F. W. Boetsch, whose suicide was reported yesterday, the fact was developed that he attempted to hang himself five months ago, but was cut down by his wife, and that he was the last of a family of six brothers and sisters, all of whom have committed suicide.

The members of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the State Agricultural Society of Kansas, will start on a tour of observation along the railroads in Missouri and Kansas, June 5th, and extend their visit to Cheyenne and Salt Lake, to examine the extent of irrigation in vogue in Colorado and Utah.

AUSTRALIA.

An Earthquake—Rumors of a Filibustering Movement — Subsidizing Mail Service.

SYDNEY April 1 (via SAN FRANCISCO, May 13)—A severe earthquake was felt at Melbourne April 1.

A rumor of a filibustering expedition from some American port, communicated by the Secretary of State for the colonies, caused great excitement in Australia. Bills were introduced in Parliament for an increased military force, fortifications, and other precautionary measures.

Sir James Martan promised a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to submit a plan to his colleagues for the subsidizing of a mail service to Europe, via Fiji, Honolulu, and San Francisco, and to invite the co-operation of the other colonies interested.

Trotting at St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, May 13.—The match this evening on Abbey track between the trotting stallion Pilot Temple and the pacing mare Cotton Picker, for $1,000 a side, was won by Pilot Temple. Time, 2:25¾; 2:24¾. The third heat was a walk-over, the owner of Cotton Picker declining to go on the ground, stating that Pilot Temple ran more than he trotted in the second heat. Protest has been entered, and stake-holder was notified not to give up the money. The races will continue four days next week. Some of the best horses in the West are here to contest for the purses. During the race an open stand, which was much crowded, fell, breaking the leg of Mr. McQuord, uncle of vocalist, Rosa D'Erna, dislocating the ankle of John M. Reid, of Columbus, Ohio, and slightly injuring several others.

The Two Northwestern Clubs.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 13.—The game of base ball, to-day, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, on the grounds of the latter, attracted a crowd estimated at about 2,000 persons. The game was not remarkable for fine play, as a whole, although it may be claimed as first-class. The fielding qualities of each nine were apparently about equal, but the Chicago club showed much stronger at the bat. The score is as follows: Chicago, 0, 3, 3, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2; total, 14. Kekiongas—2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1; total, 8—giving the game to the Chicagos by a score of 14 to 8.

Gen. Fitz John Porter.

BOSTON, May 13.—The Fifth Army Corps Society, at its annual reunion, adopted the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That, in view of additional evidence affecting the case, developed since the close of the war, and of the opinion which the soldiers under him have always entertained in regard to the matter, a respectful petition be presented to the President of the United States in the name of the 5th army corps, requesting him to reopen the case of our commander, Gen. Fitz John Porter, in order that justice be done him.

Double Hanging at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Vincent Bayonne and Patro Abriel were hanged at 11 o'clock this a. m. for murdering a sailor about a year ago. They robbed him and threw his body into a river. Both men behaved with coolness to the last. After religious rites had been performed they were pinioned. When Bayonne stepped on the scaffold he looked at the crowd, ejaculated "Cowards," and spat upon them. Execution took place in parish prison yard, and large crowds gathered around the prison. Spanish, Kaglian, Belgian, and French consuls permitted by governor for commutation of sentence, but acting Governor Dunn refused to grant it.

Death of a Noted Person.

TOLEDO, May 13.—John Greaser, of Columbus, Ohio, ex-Governor of New Mexico, and author of the famous log cabin song of 1840, died of paralysis at the Osmar House, in this city, at five o'clock this morning. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Ohio, which has just closed its session here. His remains have been taken to Columbus for interment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—In anticipation of the great German peace festival, flags have been displayed throughout the city. In many places French, German and American flags are entwined. The procession Monday promises to be the greatest ever known in this city.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty and Its Prospects—Something About the Purloining of It—Sumner's Speeches—The Democrats and the "Outrages" Investigation, etc., etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Foreign Relations Committee substantially finished the treaty to-day, and will report it to the Senate Monday for ratification. All the amendments which were proposed were voted down, and the committee will urge that it be ratified without amendment, though one, if not two, members will submit amendments in the Senate. Since the detailed investigation of the treaty has been going on it is plain to see the increased opposition to it. But it is doubtful if it is sufficient to prevent the ratification of the same. The Administration is intimating that it must be made a party question.

The committee to investigate the premature publication of the treaty held a meeting to-day and issued three summons for witnesses. The committee are pretty well satisfied that the clerk of a Senator stole the treaty and sold it to the Tribune correspondent for one thousand dollars. The stolen copy was first stolen, copied and then returned to the Senator's desk without his having any knowledge of the fact. The committee examined the statute which makes the purloining of official documents a felony.

Several editors are resolutely determined that Senator Sumner shall fight the treaty in their columns, whatever he may elsewhere do. They give extended reports of his speech in secret session. He himself declares that these printed reports, so far as he has seen them, are, in important respects, entirely incorrect, and that he shall not decide what course he shall take.

THE DEMOCRATS AND KUKLUX.

The Democratic Congressional Executive Committee met here to-day and opposed the determination of the Kuklux Committee to sit in Washington and take evidence. They charge that it is a political dodge to refuse to travel through the South and hear witnesses at the scene of the alleged outrage.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW TREATY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There is no doubt that four or five Senators have prepared amendments to the Treaty of Washington. A number of Senators are preparing to deliver elaborate speeches on the subject, which will hereafter be published, should the injunction of secrecy be removed. Recent comments on the treaty, both in England and Canada, have disposed Senators to look more closely into its provisions and relative bearings, and there is ground for the belief that the session will be prolonged for three or four weeks.

The Committee on Foreign Relations are again in session on the Treaty of Washington.

The select committee on the breach of Senatorial privileges have commenced their labors. Subpœnas have been served on several correspondents.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan to date amount to $64,447,000, and deliveries will begin by the middle of next week. The condition of the loan is regarded very encouraging.

THE TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will report on the fate of the treaty without amendment, on Monday.

BASE BALL.

Nationals, 31; Pastimes, of Baltimore, 19.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Attorney General decides interest and coupons, dividends on stocks and salaries of United States officers earned for the last five months in 1870 all subject to revenue and income taxation, and that corporations and persons interested must be held to the payment of the tax.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 8:30 p. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather remains unchanged on the California coast. The barometer has risen west of Nebraska, with continued light and heavy rains. It has risen on the lakes and in the Mississippi Valley, and has fallen slowly in the Middle and Eastern States. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with fresh and high winds, have generally prevailed east of the Mississippi. An area of low pressure is indicated some distance off the East Atlantic coast. The rain prevailing Friday evening in North Carolina, after extending to Delaware, ceased in that region, but has continued very persistently on the South Carolina coast, with light northwesterly winds.

Probabilities—It is probable that the North Carolina storm will slowly move eastward without extending into the interior. No material change is indicated for Sunday east of the Mississippi. Cloudy and rainy weather probable west of Iowa.

Nashville Blood-horse Association.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 13.—Blood-horse Association races—fifth day; first race for 3 year olds, purse $400, two mile heats, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, the second horse to save entrance money. There were fifteen entries, five ran.

Setti-el, 1, 1; Roebuck, 2, 2; Eachre, 3, distanced; Hampton, distanced; Richland, distanced. Time: 3:40¾ and 3:41¾.

Second race, association purse, $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Entries: Dan Kerr, 1, 1; Jim Hinton, 2, 5, 3; Peturnia, 3, distanced; Tenor, 4, 4, 4; Ella Jackson, 5, 2, 2; Tom Corbett, 6, 3, 5; Time: 1:47¾, 1:48¾, 1:48¾.

Third race, association handicap purse, $200, mile heats; second horse, $50. Gaberlunzie, 1, 1; Arizona, 2, 3; Graham McNeary, 3, 4; Lizzie Arms, 4, distanced; Lucy McClurg, 5, 2. Time: 1:47, 1:45¾.

Track in good condition. Attendance large. Sort very fine. Interest in the Industrial Exposition is undiminished. About 8,000 persons were present to-day.

The Coal Mine Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Pottsville Miners' Journal says the resumption in all coal regions is now fast becoming a final fact. In Schuylkill work will generally be resumed Monday. The independent colleries in the Wyoming regions are also preparing to resume; and the boss of the Northumberland companies special agreements have been made.

BOSTON, May 13—A resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution to confer suffrage on women has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 68 to 68. The Senate rejected the bill to regulate hour labor in factories by a large majority.

MURDER AS A PASSION.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl who Delights in Killing—Babies, Dogs, Cats, Parrots and Canaries the Victims.

[From the Fall Mall Gazette.]

Mr William Beer is a dealer in unredeemed pledges at 58 Newington-butts, London. He had a servant in his employ named Agnes Norman, aged fifteen years. On Good Friday Beer and his wife went out to spend the evening, leaving their three young children in the care of the servant. On returning home, they found one of the babies lying on the floor by its bedside undressed, and another dead between the bedstead and the wall. It had evidently died from suffocation. The theory of the parents was that the servant girl had killed it, and they introduced evidence at the coroner's inquest to support their theory, which they had gathered, subsequent to the death of their child, from those in whose employ the servant girl had previously been.

While at one place a friend of the mistress came there with a baby to make a present to the child on the bed, and soon after it was found dead. At the same place, three dogs, a cat, a parrot, a number of gold fish, and several fancy birds were found dead at different times without apparent cause. At another place she brought home a child she had been taking out on the streets, in a state of insensibility, and said that it had fallen out of her arms. The infant recovered, but in a few weeks after she brought it back from another situation dead. In another family, a boy seven years old awoke with a choking sensation, and afterward told his father the girl had placed her hand over his mouth, and then given him money not to say anything about it; and in the same family several domestic animals died suddenly. In another situation, a child in her care was found insensible in bed, and when it recovered evinced great terror at the sight of the girl. Again, in her career, she locked a child up in a wardrobe, took it out and put it to bed, and soon after it was found dead.

The coroner did not consider the evidence strong enough to hold the girl for the verdict of the jury, and therefore, when the parents instituted proceedings against her at the Lambeth Police Court, charging her with the willful murder of their child. This case was heard on April 26, when Mr. Beer testified:

On Good Friday afternoon my wife and I left our three children in charge of the prisoner. They were all in perfect health when we left. About a quarter to twelve o'clock at night we returned. The prisoner was then apparently asleep in a chair in the parlor. In a few moments I heard violent screaming. I went up stairs, and upon going into the bedroom I found the second eldest child had fallen out of bed. I picked him up and placed him in bed. Upon turning round to my own bed I expected to find the deceased there, but found her with her head upon the mattress and her legs at the back. There was no clothes over her. She was lying upon her back. I brought both of her legs and then found she was quite dead. A doctor was sent for, and shortly after Mr. Williams arrived and pronounced that the child had been dead about two hours. I asked prisoner when she last saw it alive, and she said when she placed it in the center of the bed at half-past ten o'clock. On the following Tuesday my cat and canary died.

Mr. Joseph Lee said he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. The brain was very much congested, and there was a light transmutation of blood upon the surface of the ventricles. The lungs were congested throughout the upper as well as the lower lobes. The heart was nearly empty and contained no coagulated blood. The blood throughout the body was fluid. There were two marks on the lip corresponding with shape and size of two teeth. These marks had been caused shortly before death. There were no external marks of violence. These appearances are indicative of death from suffocation.

Judge Ellison—Could the marks on the lip mentioned be caused by the face pressing against a wall, or by the child's own hand pressing there?

Witness—No, sir.

Judge Ellison—Could the pressure of the hand have caused suffocation?

Witness—No, I think not; because the child could breathe through the nostril. The fact of the clothes being away from the face was inconsistent with suffocation from that cause. The pressure upon the lips had, I believe, lasted almost up to the moment of death.

James Fay, an inspector in the detective department, Scotland yard, said: I had instructions to make inquiry into this matter, and last night, in company with Detective Sergeant Mullord, I went to prisoner's house. I told her I was an inspector, and should take her in to custody on suspicion of murdering Jessie Jane Beer, aged 14 months, on the 7th of April. She said: "Me murder the child?" I also told her that she would be charged, on suspicion, with murdering Thomas Miner, at 10 Park road, Kennington, and John S. Taylor, at 170 Stockwell Park road. She said: "I have nothing to do with Mrs. Taylor's baby; I was not in the room." I said: "I think you said at the inquest you saw it at a certain time safe." She said: "Yes; I went up to see Mrs. Gardener's baby, and saw Mrs. Taylor's, but I have nothing to do with that." After the charge was entered, she made no reply.

The prisoner, who, throughout the proceedings, treated the matter very quietly, declined to say anything. She was remanded for further evidence.

ROLL OF HONOR.

List of the Confederate Dead Buried at Cave Hill.

The work of fitting to head and foot of each mound in the Confederate graves lot at Cave Hill is pushing steadily forward. Muldoon & Co. have charge of the enterprise, and are furnishing the marble and the work at cost price. The following contains a correct list of the dead buried there, as the inscriptions show. About several graves there are no marks to indicate the name or history of the dead.

The grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Temms, Calhoun, Ga., at once attracts the attention of all visitors. The chaste and appropriate inscription, "Bury me with my people," carved just below her name, indicates unusual devotion to the "Lost Cause." She died October 1, 1870, aged 28 years, and her body was brought here from Georgia, according to her request, to be buried with her relatives and friends by whose side she rests.

In the list of Kalnuckians, Virginia is robbed of one of her noblest sons, and even his name, unfortunately, mis-spelled. "J. H. Hadington, Co. K, 4 h Ky.," should read, "J. H. Addington." A young Virginian, he left his home at an early age, and joined the 4th Kentucky. He lost a leg at the battle of Shiloh, was taken prisoner, and brought to this city, where he died in three or four weeks. It was reported that, through mortification and chagrin over the loss of his limb, he refused all sustenance, until he literally died of starvation.

Mr. L. C. Webster, photographer, on Fifth street, visited the cemetery on decoration day, the 10th inst., and took several excellent views of the grounds during and after the decoration of the graves. These, when framed, will make beautiful ornaments for the parlors or sitting-rooms of such as hold in reverence the memory of the dead buried there.

TENNESSEE.

John W. Weekly, Montgomery county, Tenn.; aged 31 years; died January 30, 1863.

Robert Sanodrass, Sparta, White county, Tenn.; died March 4, 1862, aged 18 years.

S. H. Night, Tenn.; died March 5, 1863.

John P. Green, Tenn.; died April 19, 1862.

Geo. Silsaih, Tenn.; died April 21, 1862.

Wm. West, son of Mark West, Franklin, Tenn.; died March 27, 1863.

Presaltz Dodson, son of P. Dodson, Franklin, Tenn.; died April 5, 1862.

Marcus L. Palmer, Tenn.; died May 28, 1862.

Alex. Dollar, Tenn.; died April 26, 1863.

Ezra Lynch, Tenn.; died May 6, 1862, aged 25 years.

Milton Brann, Tenn.

John A. Barger, Co. H, 27th Tenn., Tennessee; died May 7, 1862.

John Shelton, Tenn.; died December 17, 1862.

Patrick Reynolds, 5th Tenn.; died March 13, 1863.

B. J. Wheeler, Tenn.; died February 18, 1863.

L. D. Small, 8th Tenn.; died March 28, 1863.

W. or W. N. Bragg, died February 24, 1863; Tenn.

W. C. Nixon, 4th Tenn., died April 1, 1863.

Thos. Cunningham, Tenn.; died April 10, 1863.

W. J. Steven, Tenn.; died April 10, 1863.

W. H. Chamber, Tenn.; died August 1, 1863.

W. A. Young, Tenn., died August 14, 1863.

A. G. Dotha, Tennessee; died August 3, 1863.

Elijah Andrews, Tennessee; died April 14, 1863.

W. K. Hardy, 19th Tennessee; died September 29th, 1862.

D. P. Tripple, Tennessee; died May 10, 1863.

R. P. Watson, co. E, 41st Tennessee; died October 5, 1863.

W. R. Glover, co. A, 23d Tennessee; died December 15, 1862.

Thos. Harvey, co. C, 37th Tennessee; died December 12, 1862.

Jacob Downs, co. C, 4th Tennessee; died January 19, 1864.

R. H. Madoee, co. E, 10th Tennessee; died December 21, 1863.

W. Cotton, Tennessee, Hawkin.' battery; died February 4, 1864.

E. Malone, co. A, 2d Tennessee; died April 24, 1864.

Thos. M. S. Kelly, 1st Tennessee; died February 4, 1864.

J. T. Shelton, co. H, 43d Tennessee; died February 28, 1864.

Jonathan Ballev, co. D, 5th Tennessee; died May 23, 1864.

A. Wade, co. C, 29th Tennessee; died March 6, 1864.

Fountain P. Patterson, co. F, 17th Tenn.; died May 26, 1864.

J. Spivey, co. I, 28th Tenn.; died February 28, 1864–39.

ALABAMA.

David McDonald, Pineapple, Wilcox co., Ala.; died April 17, 1862.

F. M. Champion, Alabama; died April 28, 1864.

J. B. Bruce, co. C, 31st Ala., Alabama; died April 27, 1862.

John M. Armstrong, Alabama; died May 2, 1862.

D. H. Moon, Alabama; died May 7, 1862.

E. E. Thomas, 74th Ala.; died March 13, 1863.

Benjamin A. Hunter, Alabama; died March 15, 1863.

John R. Berrison, 41st Ala.; died March 25, 1863.

D. H. Moss, Ala.; died April 13, 1863.

W. A. Jones, Ala.; died Aug. 29, 1863.

R. H. Frederick, Ala.; died April 29, 1863.

Alonzo Lane, Ala., 1st Battalion Pioneers; died Aug. 4, 1863.

Wm. Dix, co. D, 49th Ala.; died Dec. 8, 1863.

L. E. Pugh, co. C, 32d Ala.; died Dec. 9, 1863.

John Poeti, 41st Ala.; died Jan. 5, 1864.

A. F. Boro, co. G, 41st Ala.; died Jan. 7, 1864.

J. S. Fullen, co. B, 32d Ala.; died Dec. 12, 1863.

James R. Knight, co. C, 1st Ala.; died Dec. 20, 1863.

J. B. Odgewr, co. I, 53d Ala.; died January 15, 1864.

Jas. McGovern, 20th Ala.; died December 30, 1863.

Jas. Morrell, Ala.; died January 26, 1864.

J. A. Carter, co. G, 7th Ala.; died January 1, 1864.

J. Hardy, co. E, 15th Ala.; died April 14, 1864.

Hiram Bush, co. H, 24th Ala.; died June 9, 1864.

J. H. Roach, co. D, 60th Ala.; died March 31, 1864–27.

KENTUCKY.

David Ballingal, Lower Blue Lick, Ky.; died March 3, 1862, aged 62 years.

Nancy Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; died April 14, 1862; refer to E. L. Huffman.

Nelson B. Kennedy, Ky.; died May 25, 1862.

M. Desimeon, Ky.; died May 26, 1862.

J. H. Haddington, Kentucky, co. B, 4th Ky.; died May 12, 1862.

J. N. Thomas, Kentucky; died May 12, 1863.

Alexander McQueen, Kentucky; died Dec. 31, 1862.

John Howe, 4th Ky.; died March 18, 1863.

James Tabscot, 2d Kentucky; died March 18, 1863.

James G. Davis, 12th Ky.; died April 1, 1863.

Granville Stewart, co. E, 10th Ky. cav.; died March 8, 1863.

Miles Bland, Kentucky; died May 21, 1863.

Silas G. Carter, Kentucky; died June 1, 1863.

James Kosch, Kentucky; died July 28, 1863.

John Sesk, co. B, 2d Ky.; died March 16, 1863.

E. Whitesnaid, co. H, 34th Ky.; died 30th Dec., 1863.

A. J. Ashbrooks, co. B, 2d Ky.; died Dec. 19, 1863.

James E. Cock, Louisville, Ky.; died April 18, 1864.

N. Brown, co. A., 5th Kentucky; died February 8, 1864.

Vincent Eastham, co. B., 5th Kentucky; died April 20, 1864.

G. B. Bass, co. E., 2d Kentucky; died March 13, 1863.

J. Moody, co. A., 1st Kentucky; died Feb. ury 26, 1864.

Jas. S. Gibbs, co. E., 3d Kentucky; died March 22, 1864.

RESIDENCE UNKNOWN.

William C. Lacy, no inscription.

William Hendrick, no inscription.

W. F. Wiley, no inscription.

D. H. Langston, no inscription.

Thomas Jackson, no inscription.

Charles N. Perkins, no inscription.

John Ballard, died March 18, 1862.

Edward Kebo, no inscription.

A. J. Rilley, no inscription.

James C. Duran, no inscription.

Thomas W. Bunting, died February 17, 1863.

Mr. Creed, J. Falls, no inscription.

Richard Holdworth; no inscription.

Alfred Beer, no inscription.

J. H. McKelcee; no inscription.

J. H. Whitehead; no inscription.

John Walter, died January of 1862.

James Cobb; no inscription.

W. E. House; died Jan.

John Carlisle; died March 22, 1863.

H. Butler; died Jan. 26, 1863.

D. C. Brown; died Feb. 22, 1863.

D. Gant; died March 26, 1863.

Valentine Yeiltz; died Feb. 23, 1863.

J. F. Russell; died Feb. 28, 1863.

W. S. Adams; died April 1, 1863.

H. O. Meyers; died April 2, 1863.

W. T. Sussell; died April 4, 1863.

J. Tennell; died April 4, 1863.

R. B. Wilder; died Aug. 29, 1863.

"No Name."

Nap. B. Thompson; died May 5, 1863.

Lt. M. R. M.; died 1862.

Wm. C. Parrish; (no inscription.)

T. C. Collins; mured July 27, 1863.

F. B. Donaldson, Shaw's battery; died April 29, 1863.

W. J. Brasween, Allison's cavalry; died Jan. 14, 1863.

Henry C. Shotwell; (no inscription.)

James Murphy, civil engineer; died May 22, 1864.

J. T. Misenheimer; died Aug. 2, 1864.

Matthew McCarty, 1st Confed.; died March 14, 1863.

GEORGIA.

Allen Moss, Georgia; died March 15, 1862, aged 20 years.

F. Barkley, Ga.; died Dec. —, 1863.

R. T. Fullilove, Ga.; died Dec. 15, 1863.

Wm. A Winburn, Co. K, 36th Ga.; died Jan. 15, 1864.

H. J. Parish, Co. C, 27 th Ga.; died Jan. 11, 1864.

George Bale, Ga.; died Jan. 14, 1864.

T. C. Giddings, Co. K, 29th Ga.; died Dec. 15, 1863.

Wm. W. Godfrey, Co. E, 24th Ga.; died Jan. 19, 1864.

J. Lindsay, Co. G, 15th Ga.; died Jan. 20, 1864.

J. M. Powell, Co. C, 10th Ga.; died Jan. 5, 1864.

A. P. Dunn, Co. C, 59th Ga.; died Feb. 7, 1864.

Thomas F. Todd, Co. F, 49th Ga.; died Feb. 20, 1864.

Wm. McCantrey, Co. H, 54th Ga.; died June 1, 1864.

A. Everett, Co. A, 51st Ga.; died March 22, 1864.

G. W. Rollins, 13th Ga.; died Aug. 1, 1864.

H. O'Neal, Ga.; died March 26, 1864.

John H. Gibbs, Co. F, 6th Ga.; died June 18, 1864.

Lewis Potts, co. C, 51st Ga.; died Aug. 2, 8164.

Wm. Henerieks, Ga.; died Dec. 16, 1862.

LOUISIANA.

C. McMahon, La.; died April 18, 1862.

Archibald Pepper, New Orleans; died April 18, 1862; aged 22 years.

R. T. Gardner, La.; died April 18, 1863.

Name unknown, New Orleans; died April 14, 1863; refer to Capt. Huffman.

Elphie De Bouff, aged 21; St. James Par

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN ROBMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Inst.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Reg. Land Office—JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Second Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 00 per square for each insertion for the first week; each subsequent week 75 cents per square. Special Notices, One square for $2 00 first week; each subsequent week $1 50 per square. Two squares, one week, $3 00; each subsequent week, $2 50; two months, $15; three months, $20.

For Sale, "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. Local advertisements for less than 10 cents.

City Features—10 cents per line. "City Items" 25 cents per line. Local Notices, $1 00 per line and "Special Notices," 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, Astrological or Lot "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and mortuary advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. All advertisements to occupy the space for which additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills rendered for advertisements monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1 00. Special notices, funeral, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to any person unless a request to that effect is made at the time of leaving the manuscript. Postage will be paid for. If the change be rejected by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS.

The New York Observer, which is certainly a good authority, says a gentleman "who will not allow his name to be mentioned" has, at the cost of $150,000, fitted up a hospital, for "all strangers," at the corner of Avenue D and Tenth street. The patients of all countries and creeds are welcomed and entertained without charge at the expense of the hospital.

The approaching triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, which is to be held in Baltimore in October, will be the most important of any since the formation of the church in the United States. It will be called upon to decide a number of questions regarding the ritual, ecclesiastical vestments and practices that have been referred to it from bishops and diocesan conventions for final settlement.

The Jewish Messenger, speaking of the terms "Jew" and "Israelite," says "that term is applied to us with peculiar suitableness. It appears to all who reflect on our past history, for the greatest bulk of our people, especially styled 'Israel,' has been lost. The Judaism of the days of Moses and the Judges, as a compact nation, exist no longer. The Jews alone, the descendants of the Judeans who returned to Palestine by the edict of Cyrus, perpetuated our race and became the witnesses of religious truth."

Twelve Spanish-American gentlemen, all Protestant converts, about three years ago organized a Cuban Church in New York, which has grown until it numbers more than seventy members, with a congregation of about two hundred. All Cubans. The Sunday-school consists of about thirty Cuban children. The Rev. J. D. Palma, a native of Cuba, the pastor, has organized a Church, which meets on the corner of Presidents and Henry streets, Brooklyn, and is increasing in its number of attendants. The pastor possesses much energy, and is very popular among his people.

Spurgeon says: "As a general rule it may be observed that those who know the least of texts are prone to air their knowledge in the pulpit; they miss no chance of saying, 'The Greek is so and so.' It makes a man sick to hear such a half talker by a fireside. I am overlaughly into all bits of Greek and Hebrew, and even tells the tense of the verb, and the case of the noun, as if he were known to some to do. The whole process of interpretation is to be carried on in your study; you are not to show your congregation the process, but to give them the result; they are not critics, who would never think of bridging up dishes, and pans, and rolling-pin, and space box, into tool dishes, and, but, without objection, sneak up the feast."

The Bishop of Manchester, England, concluded his sermon at the consecration of a church on Sunday ult. with the following anecdote: "A few weeks ago they had in Manchester a week of special services, held in six churches, in the most densely populated parts of the city, and at these services they were perfectly free to those who chose to occupy them. One evening a gentleman at one of these meetings saw two foreigners, and told them to go to any pew in which they could get seats. They took their places in a pew, and soon afterward a lady came and asked them, 'Vecuing, you want there? that's my seat?' One of the men said to the other, 'Come along, Bill; let's be off. I told you this was too swell a place.'" He (the Bishop) left his audience to draw their own inference.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, at the recent anniversary of the American Tract Society, thus set forth his views on the conflict between capital and labor: "The relations of labor and capital are becoming dangerous and threatening. I don't believe in these reform meetings for woman's suffrage. I wonder that your Boanerges of the Brooklyn pulpit can find nothing to thunder about but woman's suffrage. Can he hear the roar of the coal mine riots? There is nothing more terrible in my sight than the darkening and lowering sweep of labor as it looks up into the face of wealth. I want to teach the laborer the Gospel of love and trust, and then turn to the capitalist and with the same instruction show him his duty to his fellowman. The radicals have hitherto led in all movements. Let now the church speak first. Here is a chance for reform. Let us remember that Christ sanctified humanity, and let us carry to it the truths of his glorious religion."

NEW BOOKS.

A history of Nebraska is to be published at Omaha.

A new romance may be looked for from the author of "Modoc."

Mrs. Muloch Craik is engaged in preparing a series of Girls' Books.

Prof. H. N. Day, of Yale, has just finished a new work on æsthetics.

Dio Lewis promises a companion to Our Girls, entitled Our Boys.

A new novel from Ouida's pen is forthcoming. Its title is Folle Farine.

Mrs. M. E. Livermore is writing a book on the woman's-suffrage movement.

Louis Blanc, the French historian and politician, has nearly finished a history of England.

A. B. Swinedord's History of the Lake Superior Iron Mines and Furnaces is ready for publication.

Professor Wallace's article on Darwin's new work has been reprinted in cheap pamphlet form by Brentano.

Samuel Sloan, the architect, has a work in preparation entitled, City Homes, Country Houses and Church Architecture.

The American News Company has for sale an Abstract of Colenso in regard to the historical inaccuracy of the Pentateuch.

F. W. Fairholt, the well-known author of the Dictionary of Terms of Art, has written a work entitled Rambles on an Archæologist Among Old Books and in Old Places.

The Song Echo, published by J. L. Peters, is a collection of two hundred popular songs, many of them valuable copyrights, adapted for schools and colleges as well as the family circle. It has been compiled by Mr. H. S. Perkins with great care, and is one of the very best books of its class.

Forsyth's "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" is in press by D. Appleton & Co. This work is an attempt to illustrate the morals and manners of the last century by an analysis of the works of fiction of that period. The exhibit it gives of the coarseness and immorality of the "good old times" is rather startling.

To the cheap edition of standard operas published by Ditson & Co have now been added Donizetti's Lucia, Flotow's Martha and Verdi's Ernani. Like the other volumes which we have noticed, they are complete, clearly printed and very cheap. Martha is given with English, Italian and German text; the others with English and Italian.

The regular yearly volume of Appleton's "American Annual Cyclopædia" will appear some time in May. It will contain the United States census returns of 1870, and supply a clear and succinct account of the recent great European struggle. Probably no volume of this annual series contains so much important information as will the issue for 1870. It treats of an era crowded with great events; it gives a vast array of important statistics; and in its obituaries are included such names as those of Dickens, Lee, Farragut, Thomas, Bismarck, Kossuth and Dumas.

"The Correct Order of Fundamental Harmonies" (William A. Pond & Co.), is a translation and adaptation, by C. C. Muller, of N. W. York, from the well-known German work of Professor Sechter, of Vienna. The original has long been recognized by musicians as one of the very best and most thoroughly scientific treatises on the formation of harmonic progressions, and Mr. Muller has done good service in placing it within the reach of American students. He has added an explanation of the fundamental principles of harmony, and made some other changes in the work to adapt it to less advanced students than those for whom Sechter wrote.

Ditson & Co publish Niedermeyer's "Messe Solennelle in B. minor." This is the work performed at the last concert of the unrivaled Church Mus'c Association on May 3. The composer, a Swiss, is little known in this country. He was the friend and pupil of Rossini, and achieved high distinction in Paris. From Dr. James Peck's admirable brochure on this work we extract the following remarks: "The entire style of this mass is smooth, flowing and unambitious. There is no very great parade of science, and it aspires to a pleasing solemnity rather than to perfection, compilosition, or elevated grandeur. The composition is pleasingly elegant, and in that particular we have, on that repetition, passed through the work with increasing interest."

The N. Y. World says: "The applause and on the point of republishing certain of the graceful and thoroughly honest contributions to American history, for which our country is indebted to the late Winthrop Sargent." His "Life of Andre" and "Account of Braddock's Defeat" have been largely drawn upon by our historians. The new edition of the "Life of Andre" will bring the work within the reach of many to whom hitherto it has been unknown. The same publishers announce *Prof. Tyndall's "Fragments of Science for Unscientific People."* This volume is a collection of all those famous essays by Prof. Tyndall which have, from time to time, appeared in the English periodicals, and which, on the occasion of their appearance, elicited so much admiration and discussion. Also, "*Fifty Years' Reminiscences,*" by Mark Boyd. This work is one of those chatty, gossipy, agreeable books of anecdotes, in which French literature is so abundant, and which are getting to be also numerous in English.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "The people of Topeka are exercised about two mysterious boxes which have been lying at the Tefft House for some weeks. One is marked 'E. TEFFT, C. O. D., $431 18;' the other, 'E. TEFFT, C. O. D., $236 53.' Some think they are internal machines." No doubt they are internal machines. "E. TEFFT" will tell you, if he will tell you anything, that when he ordered the boxes he expected that they would contain skillfully executed counterfeit money from New York, but that he now has the best of reasons for suspecting that they contain nothing but sawdust.

It is believed in New York that GRANT has determined to remove from office there District Attorney DAVIS, United States Marshal SHARPE and Postmaster PATRICK H. JONES. It is the high crime and misdemeanor of these office-holders, not that they have neglected their duties or plundered the Government, but that they have suffered themselves to be suspected of harboring friendly feelings for Senator FENTON, a thing that the Administration can permit none of its subordinates to do. For one of GRANT'S appointees to be on friendly terms with one of GRANT'S political rivals is for that appointee to lose his head.

The Affair of the Street Railways.

The Presidents and Superintendents of the various street railways of the city held a meeting at the office of Mayor BAXTER yesterday for the purpose of considering the question as to whether the negroes shall be admitted to the street cars upon an equality with the white people. After considering the matter in its every shape, they came to the only rational conclusion at which it was possible to arrive under the circumstances, and decided that they must, *par necessitate*, permit say and everybody to occupy a seat in the cars, "without regard to race or color or previous condition of servitude." The Constitution of the United States, as amended by the party in power, so provides, the United States District Court here has so decided, and there was no help for it. The Latin poet tells us that the gods themselves do not fight against the inevitable. Under the laws as they exist the negro is clearly entitled to all the street-car privileges that the white man enjoys, and as he is backed in the assertion of those rights by the bayonets of the Government, it were worse than useless for the city of Louisville or its railway companies to meet the issue in any other way than that of compromise and conciliation.

There is no doubt that the negroes who have created the disturbances within the last few days were instigated by men whose sole aim was to create a conflict between the two races, and thus add to the capital of the party to which they belong. In this they have happily failed. Louisville cannot afford to provoke the merciless wrath of the newly-enacted Kuklux law. It is our highest political interest to postpone as long as possible the day when the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended here by the absolute power which reigns at Washington, and when a hedge of bayonets shall confront us at every turn. Hence, the Mayor acted wisely in calling together the officers of the street railway companies in order that the question at issue between them and the negroes might be settled at once. It was a question with which the Mayor had nothing practically to do. It is his duty to see that the laws of the city are properly executed, and that the peace and quiet of the city are preserved; but this street-car question was a matter in which he had no authority to interfere, further than to see that it should involve no disturbance of the peace —no violation of the city laws. His action in the premises, as well as that of the railway companies, is to be commended.

Within the last few years this same question has been sprung in several other cities, and it has almost invariably been settled as it has been settled here, and the result has in every instance been more satisfactory to the white people than they supposed it would be. The proprietors of the street cars could not afford to fight the laws of the United States, and therefore yielded the point; and as the negroes have not, as a general thing, obtruded themselves upon the white occupants of the cars in an offensive manner, the result, as we have said, has been more satisfactory than was hoped for. And such, most probably, will be the result here. No negro—or no colored person, if you prefer the term—who has any self-respect will thrust himself into company where he is not wanted, and the laws of the city will not fail to keep every other sort upon their good behavior. A large majority of the colored population of Louisville have every disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the white people, and we are satisfied that they do not approve the conduct of the street-car disturbers of the last few days. They know that by preserving such relations they promote their best interests, and we shall be greatly disappointed in them if they abuse the privileges accorded them under the decision of Judge BALLARD and the acquiescence of the railway companies and make themselves troublesome upon the street cars. It is the duty of all classes to make the best of the situation, which is now quite beyond the control of both the railroads and their patrons.

☞ The New York Independent is in favor of the annexation of San Domingo on the "missionary ground." We think ourselves that the friends of annexation would be all the better for a few missionaries from San Domingo or somewhere else.

☞ The Indians of Arizona, who are now on the war-path against the whites, are said to be armed with government rifles. If this is true, we fear it will be impossible to induce SHERIDAN to take the small-pox out to them.

The Washington Patriot tells us that "SIMON CAMERON is a man of seven principles." And yet, with all his principles, he is a man without principle.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. BOY PRICE, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

James McDonald and Bennett McDonald, drunk-enness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 and held under $100 bond for twelve months. J. H. Barth, Kate Golden, Thomas Murphy and George Kolbrook, same; fined $5 each.

Same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Cath'y Duncan, disorderly conduct; continued until Thursday week. Ella Page, same; fined $5.

P. B. Felds, assault and battery on Mark Gavin; dismissed at less and costs.

Albert Hill, driving a team attached to a cart faster than five miles an hour; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Bettie Smith, peace warrant by Miss Kate Smith; held under $100 bond to keep the peace for one year.

Henry Wheler, selling Louis Dexter Pill tickets to kill; continued until Wednesday.

W. Gallagher, false swearing; continued until next Saturday.

M. Barrington, same; dismissed.

John H. Smith, cattle stealing; examination waived; held to answer in $200 bond.

George Baldorf, highway robbery on Christ. Rehorst; continued until Tuesday.

Amity Jones, assault and battery; fined $30 and held under $200 for one year.

Edward Curren and William Smith, stealing two pairs of pants from Ben. Durrett; continued until Tuesday.

George Baldorf, shooting and wounding John H. Bozeman with intent to kill; continued until Tuesday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. B. J. SPITES, JUDGE.

TRIAL DOCKET.

George Dixon vs. Adam Remore; remanded.

Kate Pope vs. Phillor & Modenbach; judgment by default for $250.

Isaac Keifer vs. W. N. Brown; judgment by default.

E. H. Cochran vs. Peter Pfeiffer, (note); judgment by default.

Belinda Sands vs. J. W. Hughes, promissory note; judgment by default.

Thos. J. Hollingsworth vs. Frederick Pound (on 3 bills); same order.

Thos. J. Hollingsworth vs. Frederick Pound (on 3 bills); same as to Wm. Bilger; case remanded.

Johnson Hollingsworth vs. same; same order.

James R. Nutter vs. same; same order.

John Mitchell vs. S oil, Racem and Bash; petition filed; order of June.

Henry Wolt et al. vs. J. Shaw et al.; judgment as to Shaw by default.

L. B. Cochran vs. W. Larue; judgment by default.

John Geist vs. Henry Wilson (prom. note); judgment by default.

George B. Slaughter vs. William J. McCord; remanded.

Catherine Stem vs. P. H. Johnston et al. (note); judgment by default.

J. W. Davis vs. H. S. Julian (note); judgment by default.

E. B. Cochran vs. H. S. Julian (note); judgment by default.

Wm. B. Donovan vs. R. C. Thomas, administrator; demurrer to petition set for next Saturday.

James C. Williams vs. Presly Bridwell; judgment by default.

Mr. D. Morris vs. John Pearce et al.; answer filed, and counter-claim set for 28th June.

Hamilton & Brothers vs. F. & M. Pfeiffer; passe until Monday.

Banks, Chambers & Co., vs. Green & Keyt; demurrer sustained.

W. H. Graves vs. Jos. S. S. Enderlin; judgment by default.

C. C. Wright vs. John A. Octerlone; same order.

Dolbin & Shayer vs. M. Marx; plaintiff one week to file bill of particulars.

Isaac Hughes vs. Chris. Brenner; judgment by default, $148 25.

McGrill & Walsh vs. Ellen Starkey; judgment for costs.

McDonald vs. Baird Brothers; motion for new trial; to-day; 9 o'clock.

Johnson & Goodridge vs. Barrett; motion to set aside judgment entered 12 hour; dismissed as to corners payments of $70.

Hope Insurance Company, of Ohio, vs. ——; judgment to stand aside and answer filed.

McCready vs. Van Pelt; demurrer to petition overruled, answer filed, and set for 28th of June.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. ——; examining, malicious wounding; jury trial. Verdict guilty of misdemeanor, and $500 of $200 assessed.

Same vs. Samuel McDaniel, horse-stealing; plea of guilty; 4 years in the penitentiary.

Same vs. Con. Bonham, murder; grounds for new trial filed.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 13, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Burks, &c., vs. Low, Jefferson; affirmed.

Callahan, &c., vs. Bradley, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Allen vs. Vaughn, Jefferson; affirmed.

Johnston, &c., vs. Ooss, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Mitchell vs. Whitmore, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Faran & McLean vs. Schwaris, &c., Campbell; Berry's admr. vs. Berry's executors, &c., Ba.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Reed vs. Hudson's adm'r, Kenton; petition for rehearing filed.

The "Homestead Act"—Debtors to the State Are Not Entitled to Exemption Under It.

Commonwealth } From Franklin.
vs.
Eaille Cook, etc.)

LINDSAY, JUDGE.

In a proceeding, by motion the Commonwealth recovered a judgment against Cook in the Circuit Court against Cook, Sheriff of Trimble county, and the sureties of the bond for the state revenue for the year 1870. The following facts stated therein was levied on the land of the sureties, and this suit was brought in the name of the state after proceedings on two grounds, one of which was that the land was not exempt from levy and sale under the "Homestead Act." A demurrer to this ground was overruled.

Held—As the exemption is established for the good of the whole, and can only be supported by means of the revenue derived from the contribution of several laws, will not obtain to apply to the State such as upon their face seem to have been framed with the intention of regulating the rights and remedies of the citizens, and which, if so framed, will have the effect of obstructing or rendering more difficult the speedy collection of the public dues. 17 Weddel—(N. C.)—509. 2. The "Homestead Act" is [illegible] the "Bona-fide Act" in general in its application. And its evidently intended to operate in transactions between individuals, and how are referred directly or indirectly to the State. Property which is properly sought to be sold under attachment or judgments of courts is to be taken cognizance of by them, and it supplies to the State at all, the exemption is as complete as to her as to individuals. No matter what character of proceedings she may select. Not can the act be made to apply to the State by implication. Its only operation and such application would be contrary to public policy, but because it would divest the State of a right, and repeal by implication a statute (1 Rev. Stat. 477, ch. 83, Rev. Stat.,) which subjects to the payment of the debts in favor of the Commonwealth, and against sheriffs, their securities, &c., all their estate owned at the institution of the proceedings. The statute exempts from sale only [illegible] equitable of all the defendant's and binds it from the beginning of the suit which is subsequently settled. It binds all their estate except such as it exempted from the payment of debts by some previous statute. The Homestead Act does not contemporaneously with the section under consideration (1 Duvall, 88). The lands levied on were not therefore exempted under the "Homestead Act."

NEW ALBANY.

The real estate transactions recorded last week amounted to only $140.

The County Clerk, B. F. Welker, issued five marriage licenses last week.

Mary Chiles has been granted a divorce from Richard Childs in the Circuit Court.

Alex. Dowling, Esq., will assume the duties of his office as City Judge on May 20th.

Ehler G. W. Yancey, of Lexington, Kentucky, will preach at the Christian Chapel at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. to-day.

Josiah Gwin, E q., has returned from Indianapolis. He has been in attendance at the United States District Court.

Rev. J. G. Chaffe, pastor of Wall-street M. E. church at Jeffersonville, will preach at Wesley Chapel this morning at 10½ o'clock.

In the Police Court yesterday morning William Smith and John D. Brown were assessed $7 85, each, fine and costs, for disorderly conduct.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Wm. Broadway and Dilahna Jolet, Adam Stanley and Nancy Brewer, Shadrick Cates and Kate Freeman.

Rev. C. B. Davidson, Rector of Grace Church, Springfield, Ohio, will officiate at the regular services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at the usual hours to-day.

John Kelly was arrested by Officers Smith and McHarron for peddling without license yesterday afternoon. He procured the necessary document, and was permitted to depart.

The father of one of the Gipsy brides who was married by Mr. Runkle yesterday afternoon is reported to be possessed of property in Kentucky valued at over $100,000.

Woodford Allen, a highly respected citizen of this county, died of consumption at Greenville, Thursday night. He was buried Friday evening by the Odd Fellows of Greenville.

Messrs. D. C. Hill & Co. are progressing rapidly in rebuilding their saw-mill works, recently destroyed by fire, and contemplate adding considerable improvements in the way of machinery, &c.

E. J. McBride, Corydon; Charles E. Grove, Lafayette; E. J. Calhoun, J. K. Marsh, Esq., Charlestown; S. Trotter, Mrs. Col. St. D. Rootsieur, Milltown, and P. M. Z-nor and lady, Elizabeth, were registered at the DuPayne House yesterday.

The police have failed to disperse to day the loafers that are in the habit of congregating in front of the places of worship and around the market-house during divine service, especially Sabbaths, and indulging in profane and obscene remarks.

Bella Cooper, a Gipsy woman, was arrested by Marshal Kendall yesterday afternoon and taken before Mayor Runkle on the charge of disorderly conduct. She was assessed $7 70 fine and costs, which her husband paid and they went on their way rejoicing.

The examinations of the public schools will close on Friday evening. The programme for Monday morning is as follow: Grammar class in the Fourth-street school and Intermediate room, Upper Spring street; afternoon, Intermediate room in the Fourth-street school.

Adam Stanley and Nancy Brewer and William Broadway and Dolorena Jolet, members of a Gipsy tribe that have been located in this vicinity for several weeks, were married yesterday afternoon in the City Court-room. The marriage ceremony was performed by Mayor Runkle.

At a meeting of the workingmen at McCurdy's Hall, Friday night, J. D. Conger, Esq., Judge D. Hogsett, Wilbur A. Gaumer, H. Gaumer, and F. F. Gurley were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, preparatory to organizing a "Labor Reform Aid Association."

The hall of the Society of Natural History was crowded Friday night, on the occasion of the lecture of Hon. John M. Wilson on Darwinism, in which the lecturer announced himself as the champion of the theory several days ago, and to answer arguments in support of his position. Mr. Wilson received the closest attention of the large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning, only one witness in the case of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway Company vs. D. M. Dyckes, was examined. The case of Anthony Wayne Hall vs. Amanda Hilleal, for possession of real estate, was taken up by consent of parties, argued by the counsel, and submitted to Judge Buskirk, who will announce his decision to-morrow at 10 o'clock p. m. The court adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Miller having qualified as City Fuel Inspector, will enter upon the duties of his office to-morrow. Mr. George Lowell, the retiring Inspector, who, by the way, has given general satisfaction in the matters and merchandize, turned-hes the following report: Four inspectors during the month of January, 5,422 barrels; February, 1,966; March, 2,000 barrels; April, 1,000 barrels. Receipts—January, 849 90; February, $17, 244 50; March, 844 00; April, 945 84; total, $3184 78. Short weight, 104 pounds; barrels in bad condition, 240; damaged flour, 46 barrels; condemned flour, 9 barrels.

A family by the name of Aldridge, consisting of a man and his wife and two small children, are lying sick and in a de-titute condition in a shed belonging to Mrs. Wm. Jones, on Lower Water street. The father of the family is in the last stages of consumption, and unable to provide the common necessaries of life. They have been supplied with provisions by a few of the neighbors. They stated that they started from Parkersburg, Virginia, two weeks ago in a skiff, on their way to St. Louis; that in attempting to cross the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, the skiff upset, and they were rescued from a watery grave by a party of fishermen, but lost all of their earthly possessions except the scanty clothing they had upon their backs. We hope that, for the credit of our city, they will not remain any longer in their present condition, but some steps will be taken immediately to alleviate their sufferings.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

M. Myers leaves for New York to-day.

The fruit is almost all killed in the vicinity of Lexington.

Timothy Bennet lost a valuable horse on his farm last Thursday, from the bots.

Lovers of piscatorial sport are enjoying excellent and prolific fishing in Silver Creek.

The Colorado potato bug is playing havoc with the potatoes in the vicinity of Sellersburg.

The freight business is so dull that the Jeffersonville road is reducing the number of its employes.

Two locomotives for the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad arrived on the J., M. and I. R. yesterday.

Marriage licenses were issued in Jefferson ville last week as follows: W. H. Baker to Anna Carr; R. M. Cook to Emma Emma Stokley.

The Ohio Falls car works yesterday shipped via the Jeffersonville road, ten freight cars for the Southern Central Railroad, of Texas.

A New Providence, in Wood township, has two churches, one whisky shop, one cooperg that ships one thousand barrels yearly.

A full attendance of the members of Enon Baptist church is desired this morning, as the pastor, Rev. J. B. Wood, will present his resignation to-day.

Sellersburg is improving somewhat this spring. Several new buildings have been put up there this spring, and three or four more will be erected soon.

"How or why cure follows touching the hem of His garment," will be the subject of Rev. E. A. Seaman, Swedenborgian, at Morris Hall at 10 a. m. to-day.

Mr. Warren Cleveland, of Hamberg, in this county, who has his thigh broken and leg badly mangled in the railroad cars days ago, has so far recovered that he will be moved to his home to-day.

Mrs. Nahala Smi ner, aged sixty years, died at Centralia, Illinois, on the 2d of May. She was the daughter of the late Abraham Hockleberry, of this county, and was born in this county. She left here in the year 1840.

A meeting of the citizens of Charlestown was held in that town, on Saturday night, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the decoration of Federal graves, on May 30th, when a committee of citizens was appointed to receive the contributions.

During the two weeks past marriage licenses have been issued in Charlestown as follows: John P. Carr to Anna E. Mcdonald, Henry H. Fummer to Sarah E. Beggerly, Geo. Kramer to Annie Zeitoger, John Jamison to Angie Howard.

About once a month certain parties complain to us about groceries in the upper part of town having their goods stolen, and now they threaten to carry their grievance before the grand jury, which, of course, is the proper tribunal for such matters.

The new Board of Trustees for the town of Charlestown met and organized their duties last week as follows: John M. Long, President; Wilson F. W. Buttjan, Rec. R. Carr, John Schwainer. The town physician and marshal are Simon Allen assumes his official prerogatives.

There will be no temperance lecture in the Methodist Hall this evening, as the lecturer is over disappointed in the hopes of procuring Rev. Robert Allen from Louisville, and Rev. J. M. Hutchison, of the Presbyterian church, has promised to lecture in his stead.

The statement made by one of our contemporaries to the effect that Bishop Talbot will be present in St. Paul's Church to-day is untrue. The report arose from the fact that he is expected here in about two weeks. Bishop Talbot's appointment is for Michigan City to-day.

The cotton factory in Charlestown, formerly destroyed by fire, on the night of the 4th of July, 1870, is now under the kitchen stove to Mr. Hickman's wardrobe. The fire was extinguished without damage to the house, but the contents of the wardrobe were destroyed.

Common Pleas Court convenes in Charlestown to-morrow. The following persons have been subpœnaed as petit jurymen: Peter Myers, Fillman Beaman, A. T. Ruddle, C. C. Bowers, Samuel Evans, John Bower, Louis Gorner, Frank Rouck, John Gorner.

The Methodist Conference Sabbath-school Convention meets in Madison to-morrow. The following ministers and delegates are assigned from Jeffersonville; Rev. John G. Chaffee, lady and daughter. Dr. F. A Seymour and lady, C. A. Kelly and lady, Rev. A. A. Bingham, Rev. Fort Fulton—Rev. J. A. Sargent and M. D. French.

The friends of philanthropy are reminded of the young Temple's concert at Lenox Hall next Tuesday night. The children have been under training for some time past and have labored in a commendable manner and efficiency. Let the temperance people especially, and the public generally, give the children encouragement by a good audience.

On Wednesday night last, at about eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. Charles Lesh, Charlestown, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Some wood-work in the chimney of the store to the third, and she hastily roused for the alarm. At the hour above mentioned John Woodside happened to pass by the house and saw a column of flame mounting to the ceiling. The family were all aroused, and he speedily gave the alarm and thereby prevented a conflagration of considerable magnitude.

W. G. Armistead, Township Trustee, has completed the following enumeration of Jeffersonville and the surrounding town ship the following figures: The city of Jeffersonville has a political population, divided as follows: First ward, 504 white, 113 colored, total, 617; Second ward, 295 white, 15 colored, total, 310; Third ward, 259 white, 21 colored, total, 280; Fourth ward, 277 white, 68 colored, total, 345; Fifth ward, 307 white, 36 colored, total, 343. Total white vote in the city, 1,591; colored, 213; aggregate, 1,804. Port Fulton has 151 white, 15 colored; total, 166. Town-ship outside of Jeffersonville and Port Fulton has 384 white, 13 colored; total, 397. Total white vote in the entire township, 2,107; colored, 300; aggregate, 2,407.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

There will a regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio Falls Wagon Company, Wednesday, May 17, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., for election of officers. The certificates of stock are now ready for delivery.

J. F. WARD, Secretary.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending May 13, 1871:

		HEALTH OFFICE,	
		LOUISVILLE, May 13, 1871.	
Broncho Pneumonia	1	Inflammation of Lungs	1
Cancer of Neck	1	Measles	3
Child-birth	1	Meningitis Cerebral	1
Consumption	14	Meningitis Tubercular	1
Convulsion	1	Old Age	2
Drop sy	1	Pneumonia	5
Debility	1	Scrofula	1
Diarrhea, chronic	1	Stillborn	3
Dysentery, chronic	1	Unknown	1
Fever, scarlet	3	Whooping-cough	5
Fever, typhoid	2	Unknown	2
Total			40
SEX.			
Male	24	Female	16
COLOR.			
White	27	Black	13
AGE.			
Under 1 year	7	1 to 5 years	8
5 to 10 years	1	10 to 20 years	5
20 to 30 years	2	30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	3	50 to 60 years	2
60 to 70 years	3	70 to 80 years	4
80 and over	3		
NATIVITY.			
America	31	Germany	4
Ireland	4	Scotland	1

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

First ward	2	Second ward	4
Third ward	5	Fourth ward	7
Fifth ward	2	Sixth ward	4
Seventh ward	1	Eighth ward	1
Ninth Ward	4	Tenth ward	3
Twelfth ward	5	Fourteenth ward	1
Unknown	1		

Number without medical attention 4

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

☞ The Wood County (Wisconsin) Reporter says: "Farmers are complaining bitterly of the damage being done by the millions of pigeons which have made headquarters at or near Friendship, and make marauding expeditions every morning with the regularity and certainty of a German bummer. Fields of wheat are being completely spoiled, and all grain sowed is as good as lost to the husbandman. Hundreds of flocks may be seen every morning flying to the northwest to feed on the acorns of the oak forests in the western portion of the county, and returning with the approach of night. The Waupaca County Republican says that the pigeons are spoiling the wheat-fields. They dig up wheat by the acre.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 7 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 9:30 p. m.
Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 9 a. m.
Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 8:20 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
8:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:05 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:23 A.M.
8:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:40 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Louisville	Sundays excepted.	Arrive Louisville
6:05 A.M.	Express. (Daily.)	9:05 A.M.
4:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	4:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
8:20 A.M.	Nash., Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	0:50 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:00 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	2:15 P.M.
1:45 A.M.	Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:15 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	Bowling Green Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:20 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.
Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles
Leave at 3:30 P.M. Arrive at 11:30 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	No. 15, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	No. 3, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11:30 P.M.	No. 9, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
On and after Sunday, May 14th, trains leave and arrive as Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
9:45 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis (Daily.)	7:45 A.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday from Cincinnati only.)	10:45 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Sold out and removed from the Alexander House to the Hotsons Hotel, corner of Main and Fourth streets. We have leased the Hotsons for a term of years, and we have come to grief and trouble to rent, refurnish and clean it from bottom to top. We cannot remain it in this place in all respects except as to charges. We intend to charge two dollars and fifty cents per day, as they say the war is over. We intend to make it a home for all who may favor us with a call.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1871.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Forney Lifts the Veil from the Masonry of American Legislation.

[From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.]

A great many people who read the proceedings of Congress puzzle themselves with the question, What is meant by the executive session of the Senate of the United States? This session is, in fact, the Masonry of American legislation. There is, perhaps, nothing like it in civilized government, although the theory of it pervades the administration of all nations. This theory is that there are certain things in public affairs which cannot be entrusted to the people. Among these are treaties with foreign Powers, and important official nominations. To discuss these in the presence of an inquisitive newspaper world would be to reveal to outside rivals much that ought to be concealed, and to expose private character to universal critical examination. The executive session of the Senate is, in many respects, like the confidential meetings of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, without partaking of any of the peculiar traits of those honored and honorable orders. When the Senate resolves to go into executive session, the galleries are cleared of spectators, and the newspaper and globe reporters retire, frequently with a gladsome smile, because, in many cases, they have become fatigued with the damnable rhetorical iterations. Our friend Murphy, the pleasant successor of the venerable Mr. Sutton, with his official corps of rapid and ravenous short-hand-ers—who transcribe the oratorial volumes poured out day after day by the Senate, and poured into the columns of the Globe—precede into his little room when President announces that the Senate will go into executive session, unutterably relieved. Sometimes a motion to go into executive session is carried before a word has been spoken in public debate, and that is the welcome exception to Murphy.

I wish I could tell you all that transpires when the doors of the Senate are shut, and the spectators and newspaper men driven out, but as my obligations to keep this secret do not terminate with my resignation as Secretary of the Senate, I can only talk to you of the manners of that highly respectable conclave. The first thing is the utter abandon of the Senators. They have no audience to look down upon and listen to them. They have no gentlemen with the lightning pen to telegraph them to distant points. They are not called upon to face and to fear their constituency. Bound together by a solemn covenant not to reveal what transpires, they do exactly what pleases them most. I must admit, in my frequent observation, I have seen few who ever overpassed the courtesies and proprieties of the place. All are easier and more familiar than when under the universal eye of a suspicious people. Those who smoke, smoke; those who like to be comfortable take off their coats—but there is no such thing as dissipation, at least inside the chamber. Debate is made free because there is nobody to take it down, and the allusions, common in the open Senate, are not uncommon between those walls. and yet the perfect familiarity of the Senators, and the absence of all restraint, contribute to the improvement of every dispute, however violent.

Talking about these executive sessions reminds me of the difficulty of keeping an official secret. The Senators are all oathbound not to disclose executive business, and they rarely do so, unless as regards nominations and confirmations for political offices; but as these involve nothing of important political concern, there is a common courtesy that when a man is rejected or confirmed the circumstance may be freely spoken of; and it deserves to be said of the Senators generally that they keep what is intrusted to them with eminent fidelity. To exercise ordinary discretion and courtesy requires no great tact. The doors of the Senate are scarcely opened, after executive session when the whole newspaper tribe besiege the Senators with inquiries, and he must be a rare man who can refuse to drop a word to an editorial or reportorial friend.

Cabinet Ministers have many secrets confided to them, and great ingenuity is required to rescue them from dangerous revelations. The safest depositary of an official secret I ever knew was James Buchanan. This may have resulted from his cold and unimpassioned nature. Certain it is, he never betrayed what took place either in the Senate or in the Cabinet. The manner in which he received and kept from public view the fact of his nomination as Secretary of State under President Polk, 27 years ago, is a good illustration. He was regarded as the protégé of Senator Walker, and Walker, who held that great portfolio under most of the administration of John Tyler, but there were many doubters. I remember being present at a dinner given at the National Hotel by Commodore Stockton of New Jersey, a few days before the inauguration of President Polk, in February of 1845. Among the guests were General William O. Butler, of Kentucky; George Bancroft, of New York; Reader W. Wallace, of Mississippi, and John R. Thompson, of New Jersey—all since dead, but Bancroft, now at Berlin. Commodore Stockton was exceedingly anxious to discover the material of the incoming Cabinet, and he offered a wager that he could name a majority of the men who were to compose it. That wager was taken by Mr. Buchanan, without an allusion to his contingent connection with the new administration. He was so careful and cautious that, up to the time of his nomination by President Polk, no friend—not even the one nearest to him —could positively assert that he would be associated with it in any way.

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

The Monkeys Hear of it and are Agitated in Consequence—They Hold an Indignation Meeting.

[Gris in the Cincinnati Times.]

Darwin's theory concerning the descent of man is creating a tremendous sensation among the monkeys. They have just heard of it, and are terribly exercised. They repudiate the whole theory. That man descended from them they consider a slur on the entire monkey race.

A cage of John Robinson's monkeys held an indignation meeting over the matter the other day, after the performance. A venerable chimpanzee, whose gray hairs entitled him to distinction, was made chairman, and sitting in a swing presided with the utmost dignity. He got a little agitated in his speech as he took the chair, but this was pardonable under the circumstances. "What," exclaimed this venerable baboon; "Man descended from *us!* I repudiate the idea with scorn. True we have our faults.

"We are accused of cutting up monkey shines sometimes, and not without cause, but this attempt to make us father the human race is altogether too much. It is not enough that poverty requires us to travel around the country in this manner to make a livelihood; to exhibit ourselves to gaping men, women and children, at so much a head (when two-thirds of them haven't any head at all to speak of), without having it flung in our faces that we originated the pack of fools styled men!"

His remarks were received with every expression of delight possible to the monkey. Some stood on their pyramidal heads, others hung by their tails, while others threw flipflaps from one end of the cage to the other.

A monkey who had traveled much and seen a great deal, and who had probably used the cat's paw to pull more chesnuts out of the fire than any other monkey of his age, next addressed his fellow monkeys.

Said he: "This Darwin has inflicted a disgrace upon us that no monkey of any self-respect will hesitate to resent. I fling his base insinuations back into his teeth! [A wild chatter of applause.] A man was indeed descended from us, what a fall was there, my countrymen! [Prolonged howls of derision.] If I had this base slanderer of our race—this Darwin, who *darwin* fame by traducing us—I would re-rrrcond him in pieces with these pendaculous hands, and whip him to death with this prehensile tail!" [Immense cheering.]

The chairman interrupted the speaker to remind him that no puns would be allowed. Nobody but men perpetrated puns, and a pun was altogether beneath the dignity of any monkey who had the least respect for himself. The speaker promised to be more guarded in the future, and proceeded with his remarks.

"Look at the follies men perpetrate every day. D'd you ever know a monkey to make such a fool of himself as they do? Did you ever know a monkey to buy a ticket to a menagerie and go staring around and making remarks about better people than himself? Did a monkey ever get drunk, or talk about his neighbors, or wear a plug hat (unless it was fastened on his head by a detestable ring-master), or sue for a divorce, or lose, or color his whiskers, or go into bankruptcy, or cheat the printer, or get elected councilman, or run a bar account, or eat hash, or—or run for Congress? Never!" [Screams and screeches of assent.]

"Man descended from the monkey, indeed! [If we were descended from man it would be sufficiently disgraceful. I get ashamed when I think there is a possibility of connecting Hal. Look at them in their political conventions. In our most idiotic moments did we ever yell and howl as they do?

"Look at them in Congress. A whole menagerie on a drunk couldn't behave worse. And where did they get it? They didn't get it from us, that is a sure thing. The boys, to their credit, disown it. [Loud the mon-key. [An admonishing shake of the head from the president.] Mr. Darwin must seek for his ancestry elsewhere, and let the monkey alone. He might perhaps trace it to the beasts of the field or the birds of the air, or (what is more likely) the jackass!"

Tremendous applause followed his speech. After some further remarks on the part of distinguished monkeys of like tenor, the meeting passed a series of resolutions utterly repudiating the Darwinian theory, and adjourned.

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I don't half live, perked up in doors; a store's'd not like the sun;
When I can't see how things go on, I fear they're going to run.

I might have farmed till now, I think—one's family ill to oppose—
As if a man can't where who's in his eightieth year.

Father, I mind, was eighty-five before he gave up the;
But he wasn't dim or sight and crippled with the rheumatiz;
I followed the old, steady way, so he was satisfied;
But Reuben takes new-fangled things and ways I can't abide.

I'm glad I built this southern porch; my chair seems as ter here;
I haven't had such a spring this five-and-twenty year!
And how the sper round so quick—a week I would have sworn,
Since they were husking on the flat, and now they're hoeing corn.

When I was young, time had for me a lazy ox's pace;
But now it's like a blooded horse, and means to win the race;
And yet I can't fill out my days—I tire myself with nothing;
I'd rather see my legs and hands their plague by hand with thought.

If father lived, I'd like to know what he would say to these
New go lens of the young men, who farm with patent ploughs and care—
Five hundred dollars for a bull! It would have broke his heart.

They think I have an easy time, no need to worry
Sit in the porch all day and watch them mow,
Sleep in the summer in the shade, in winter in the sun.
I'd rather do the thing myself, and know just how it's done.

Well—I suppose I'm old, and yet, 'tis not so long ago
When Reuben spread the swath to dry, and Jesse learned to mow.
And William raked, and Israel hoed, and Joseph pitched with me;
But such a man as I was then, my boys will never see.

I don't mind William's hankerings for lectures and for books;
He never built a farming knack—you'd see it in his looks;
But handsome is that handsome does, and he is a patient plugs and can—
'Tis could ease my mind if I could say the same of Jesse too!

There's one black sheep in every flock, so there must be in mine,
But I was wrong the second time his bond to it's less than what his share will be—but there's the interest!
In two years more I might have had two thousand to invest.

There's no use thinking of it now, and yet it will be war I've saved and saved, I ought to count a little more.
I never was a flock of hand, and that's a comfort sure,
And if they do not call me rich, they cannot call me poor.

Well, well, ten thousand times I've thought the things I'm thinking now;
I've died with them in the harvest-field and in the clover mow;
And sometimes I get tired of them, and wish'd them done.
But this is all we seem and know, so what's a man to do?

'Tis like my time is nearly out, but I'm not afraid,—
I've never cheated a man, and all my debts are paid.
They call it rest that we shall have—but work
There can't be river there and fields without some kind of fruit.

The Envelope Nuisance.

An envelope containing a letter written by one who has the small pox may communicate the dreadful disease.

A man's heart may sink within him, if, while struggling to get a foothold in the world, he calls at the postoffice for a letter, and is handed one with a lawyer's address printed in one corner. Respectable lawyers do not need to publish their vocation in order to get business.

Of all the inconsiderate, ruthless, foolish, hypocritical, dangerous, and cruel devices, none exceeds that of sending letters with a black border around them—"mourning envelopes." Scarcely a reader but will confess to an indefinable uneasiness, if not an actual shock, to be kept up until the letter is opened, and the name at the bottom deciphered. The very sending of a mourning letter to any one is a barbarity, a brutality, a hypocrisy, and a lie. True grief detests display; the deeper the sorrow, the more intense is the desire to shun observation, to shrink within itself, to shut out all creation. The world never, that we know of, sends mourning for their lost wives, are in the greatest haste to get married again. None is happier than the extravagant heir, whose father has just died, and left him untold thousands; the widow with a black border is a foot broad for the next ten years.

A poor woman, whose husband was at the "front" during the war, has been threatened by her landlord to be turned out of doors if the rent was not paid on a day named. She had been anxiously looking for a remittance from her brave husband, but it did not come; in the early morning, before she had left her bed, her babe at her side, there was a knock at the door. "There's the landlord," she exclaimed, and the next instant was a corpse. An emotion kills. This was an emotion of apprehension, and countless numbers of these, with pangs only a little less fatal, are uselessly occasioned every day in a rambling, heedless, in many a nervous temperament, by this same sending of "mourning envelopes."

Reader, if you have a spark of true humanity, you will never send another. [Hall's Journal of Health.

A Curious Defect.

A curious defect in our mental organism is a certain slow apprehension of what is before us, a partial paralysis of our perceptive faculties, which, fortunately, only occurs at intervals, although it gives us while it lasts an appreciative taste of what idiocy must be. A gentleman of high intelligence was reading an account of the Prussian campaign of 1866, and chanced upon this sentence: "The Prussians were misled by a pretended guide, and suffered severe losses in consequence." After reading this phrase through several times, he laid down the paper and pondered a while; nothing coming of this meditation, he called out to his wife in the next room, "Mary, did you ever hear such a word as misled?" pronouncing it as though it rhymed with "drizzled." "No," she replied; "why do you ask?" "Because here is an account in the paper which says, 'The Prussians were misled by a pretended guide, and suffered severe losses in consequence,' and I cannot imagine what it means." "Nor I; how is it spelt?" "Why, *m-i-s-l-e-d*, of course." "*Misled*, John, *mis* LED; where are your senses?"

I was playing whist one evening with some visitors, when the door opened and my aunt made her appearance, holding aloft a newspaper. "Young people, dan you tellme what a bug-leris?" she demanded in an earnest voice. "You mean burglers, don't you, aunt?" "No," she replied, with emphasis, "I have read the same notice in this paper every evening for two weeks, and cannot imagine what it means. Burglers, indeed! Wants immediately—Two good Buglers. Apply at Camp Lincoln." "Buglers, aunt—buglers," shouted the young people; and Aunt Jane retired into the shades of her apartment with dignity somewhat diminished.—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Distinguished Republican's Explanation of the Origin of the Term Kuklux.

[Communication in N. Y. Tribune.]

An explanation of the origin and signification of the term Kuklux would doubtless be gratifying to many curious readers. The following extract from an old poem will, perhaps furnish it. It is from Weever's "Funeral Monuments," edition of 1631, quoted in Disraeli's "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors" (London edition, 1867, p. 521). The lines were written on the death of John Penry, a Welsh non-conformist.

"The Welshman is hanged,
Who can him revenged,
And at the state banged,
And dressed are his backs;
And though he be higred,
Yet he is not wranged;
The dell has him fanged
In his kranked kluks."

Surely *the dell's kranked kluks* (crooked claws or clutches) would be a very appropriate name for those emissaries of Satan known in our days as the Kuklux.

THE LIVELY DOCTORS.

Homeopathy and the Woman Question before the American Medical Association.

STIRRING TALK.

[Second Day's Proceedings—San Francisco Bulletin Report.]

HOMEOPATHY VS. ALLOPATHY.

Dr. Gibbons read an article on vaccination, published in a homeopathic journal by Henry Martin, Chairman of the American Medical Association, Committee on Vaccination. The opinions enunciated by the writer seemed to grate harshly on allopathic ears. When he had finished reading the article, Dr. Gibbons moved for a reconsideration of the vote, whereby Dr. Martin was continued Chairman of the Committee on Vaccination for another year. The gentleman had insulted each and every member of the Association by the publication, and in justice to themselves immediate action should be taken in the matter.

Dr. Storer was acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and felt that the Association should suspend judgment until Dr. Martin could be heard.

Members called for a second reading of the article.

Dr. Gibbons read the first few lines.

Members—"That's enough."

Dr. Storer said that the erring disciple of Esculapius be expelled.

Dr. Bibb moved that a committee be appointed to prefer charges against Dr. Martin.

Dr. Davis suggested the reference of the matter to the Massachusetts State Medical Society, to which Dr. Martin belonged.

Dr. Johnson gave Massachusetts a shot for her delinquencies; many of the allopathists concorted with homeopathists in that State, hence the Association could not be relied upon by referring the matter to the local Society.

Dr. Stout offered an amendment to Dr. Bibb's motion—that the matter be referred to the Committee on Ethics.

Dr. Gibbons' motion to remove prevailed; Dr. Stout's amendment to refer the matter to the Committee on Ethics was also passed.

THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

was appointed by the chair, and consists of Dr. Henry Gibbons, Dr. Davis of Boston, Dr. J. B. Smith, Dr. Parvon and Dr. Toner.

A motion to refer all questions of membership and character to the Committee on Ethics prevailed.

Several protests from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York were referred to the Committee on Ethics.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

Dr. T. M. Logan, of Sacramento, Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays, reported in favor of awarding prizes as follows: First prize—to E. S. Taylor, of Sacramento, for an essay upon the "Chemical Constitution of the Bile." Second prize—to Benj. Howard, M. D., of New York (the winner of the first prize of last year). Subject—"The direct method of artificial respiration for the treatment of persons apparently dead from suffocation from drowning, from other causes."

Several other essays were received and considered.

On motion, the Committee on Prize Essays were instructed to return essays to writers when desired.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Davis, of Boston, member of the Committee on Publication, explained at the morning of the Association in 1869, submitted an elaborate report, closing with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each State and local Medical Society be requested to provide, as a permanent part of its organization, a Board of Censors to examine into the educational qualifications of such young men as propose to commence the study of medicine, and that no member of the profession be permitted to receive a student into his office until such student presents a certificate of proper preliminary education from the Censors thus appointed for that purpose, or a degree from some literary college of known good standing.

Resolved, That a more complete organization of the profession in each State is greatly needed for the purpose of affording a more efficient basis, both for educational and scientific purposes.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to correspond with the correspondence with the State Medical Societies, and of asking their earnest attention to the foregoing resolutions, in addition to those submitted from time to time by others.

The resolutions were discussed at considerable length.

The Committee resolutions, together with a resolution offered by Dr. J. S. Moore, of St. Louis, relative to the prize of medical scholarship, were tabled.

[Third Day's Proceedings—San Francisco Bulletin Report.]

THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

submitted a partial report, recommending some removals, etc., and asking time in the case of Dr. Thomas, of the delegate from the Female College of Philadelphia.

The report was accepted.

THE FEMALE PHYSICIAN QUESTION.

Under the head of unfinished business, an amendment, proposed by Dr. Hutchinson at the last meeting of the Association by Dr. H. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, was taken up for consideration.

The proposed amendment is embodied in the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Constitution shall be so construed s not to exclude delegates from female colleges."

Dr. Hardin, of Indiana—I move the adoption of that resolution, and would like to make a few remarks in addition to the reasons which is termed vexatious. It has been before this Association repeatedly, year after year, and the time has arrived when the matter should be definitely settled. I can see no good reason why females should not be allowed to practice as physicians—as much good reason as why practicing physicians they should not be admitted to this Association as delegates—when qualified. They have a right to go into the field of practical usefulness, and social and legal cannot be ignored, even by those who claim to have the least respect for the fair sex. The reality of the necessity for taking action in this matter, and that speedily; for your professional duties have brought many of you and more here to be in contact with female physicians. These women have combatted against all opposition have overcome great obstacles, and have thrown in their path, and now stand ply ask a recognition from us—a mere recognition of them as physicians and not interlopers. Gentlemen, I do not propose to be the second cold shoulder; such a course would be entirely inconsistent with the profession in the estimation of the people, and misunderstood. You cannot shift the responsibility of the occasion by placing the question in a false position, even were any of you so disposed, but must shoulder it impartially. With me it is not simply—"Shall we admit the women as delegates?" but "Is it not for the interest of the profession as a whole to do it in every possible manner?" Suppose that we refuse their applications, what may be the result? Instead of harmonizing in the profession, there will be strife, and the legitimate practice of medicine will be endangered. If we refuse the women admission, we shall drive them into homeopathy, etc. If the women succeed in, open the colleges to them, dash down the barriers, and all will be well. [Applause.]

Mr. Davis, of Illinois—I hope that the question will not be disposed of until the Association understands its full meaning. What does the proposed amendment mean? Gentlemen, it means that the delegates from female colleges—whether male or female—are eligible to become members of this Association. Thus far they have sent a male representative, but if we adopt this proposed amendment the door will stand wide open to females, and these females will undoubtedly come in. But pause, and think for a moment. Has the time arrived when we are willing to throw aside all distinctions as to sex? Will it at time ever come? Is there no difference between the sexes? Can we forget all distinction, because of popular clamor? I make no comparisons as to the merits of the relative sexes for in all professional pursuits, gentlemen, "Let the female remain in her sphere, and I will remain in mine." [Applause.] I will say to her, "You no more belong in the field of practice" me than I can do the work designed for you." Woman has her sphere; man has his sphere, and the assumption of woman to enter where she unsexes herself I claim to be erroneous. But if we are to admit of the change; if woman is to enter every profession, then she will take the shape, the plan, and the rough work of man—who will admit such work to be within her sphere? The delicate has given way to the distinctive features, and intended us for different spheres. This fact is unmistakable. Woman, pure woman, may be a power in the land in her sphere. Heaven let her not mistake her sacred mission as wife and mother, as the light of the household. Let us not yield to the cry of "woman's rights," as now construed. I have had women at the clinical basin, stripped a patient before them, made examinations and wrote, and directed myself with the same freedom which characterizes the ordinary clinic, conversing about the case and explaining all important points. But, gentlemen, after all my experience, I am more convinced than ever that it would be better for these women if they remained in their sphere.

Dr. Donahue, of Ohio—I move that the resolution be tabled.

The motion was withdrawn.

Dr. Kimr.of Pennsylvania, made an able, elaborate address in behalf of the amendment. Not being a speaker, he did not propose to say much, but wanted the question settled. In his own local society, the question had been defeated and defeated year after year, and it was getting troublesome. It was beneath the dignity of an association of learned scientific men to war with women. [Hisses.] If the women were there bellicose propensities, they should enlist under General Crook to fight the Apaches. Gentlemen had talked about the sphere of women. He could have nothing more explicit in their definition of the meaning of the word sphere. Perhaps they would take kindly for their medical—where the women were treated as brute animals—

"Doomed by the law of man to toil;
Yoked to the plow and bound to the soil."

Let them assist in lifting up woman—if they considered her degraded. Some gifted minds had handsomely termed her "the ministering angel." That rounded well, like the cricket of symphony, but, according to their definition, it was not practicet enough. Could she not be a ministering angel and also a physician? Why, she lacks the intellectual capacity for such a purpose. She is weak and silly, and cannot grasp with the science of medicine. We have the intellects. Dr. Green Green? said the speaker. Why, he had examined the records of the Female College of Philadelphia, and knew what he was talking about; knew that the women had made rapid strides in the profession, and that many of them were skillful practitioners. If it was consistent with the exercise of common sense, and he believed such to be the case, the women should certainly be admitted to the association. As the case now stood, a member of the medical association could not recognize a female as a member of the profession; could not consult with her. If he was summoned, and found a woman had charge of a case—what could he do? According to the law of the association, he must report to him to "Walk out of this house, and let me take exclusive charge of this case." The speaker would rather remove his right arm than have so cruel a duty to do. As it came now stood, he could not consult with the President of the association, the consulting physician in the Pennsylvania Female Medical College. Under the present regime, if the association consulted with its President it is stultifying itself. [Cries and hisses.]

DR. DAVIS

replied that women were not times—at stated periods—in condition when their minds were vacillating and their judgment consequently uncertain. He then alluded to the peculiar condition of females at the time of the periods to which reference is made, when she was totally unfit ed for taking the responsibility of a case. In this case of a confinement when she would vary in her diagnosis of a case. And, taking all these matters into consideration, it was indisputable fact that the average of women would not compare with the average of men in the peculiar intellectual qualifications necessary in the practice of medicine. As regarded the long list of names of female physicians attached to the communication of Dr. Thomas, by way of indorsement of the female practitioners, he would say, in a word, it might or might not be an indorsement. Physicians sometimes allowed their names to be appended to circulars when they had no real interest in the matter—expecting favors might be a pecuniary one. In his judgment the argument made by some of the gentlemen on the other side was the weakest that he ever heard—simply of the interest mentioned. One gentleman remarked that there were many females who entertained feelings of delicacy when a male physician entered their rooms. Such a statement was an insult to the profession (applause), and it weakened the cause in which it was intended to help.

DR. AT LEE SPEAKS TO THE POINT.

Dr. At Lee, of Philadelphia, wished to correct the statement made by the gentleman who preceded him. The gentleman was evidently not say that the American Medical Association prohibited the physicians of Philadelphia from consulting with the graduates of female institutions. He did not think the last amendment would place the physicians of Philadelphia in the same position as that occupied by the gentleman. He was not conferring with the graduates of female medical colleges, the physicians of that city told themselves while the censure of the country society. The charge of being influenced by pecuniary motives had been made against the members who favored the adoption of the amendment by the gentleman from Boston. Most emphatically would he deny the statement. He buried the imputation back in the gentleman's teeth. The speaker had risen upon that floor, and he hoped to maintain them. He thought the matter had been fully bear scrutiny; and he hoped that the gentleman from Boston would apologize for the gross injustice done to the profession. Some men had been urged as a plea for ignoring their claims to respectful attention. He could not speak in behalf of the female physicians in Massachusetts, but he would say that the city of Philadelphia thought enough of them to pay $10,000 or $12,000 per year for the services who nourish. He was loth to impugn the motives of his opponents in this contest; would not say that fees had anything to do with their zeal. Young and inexperienced physicians consulted older members of the profession, and yet that was not called a reproach upon the latter. The statement of inferiority on the part of the former. Then why could fault be found with the ladies for desiring consultation? If a physician was summoned to see a sick, and had no personal knowledge of the character of the case, it was clearly his duty to consult the physician who had been in attendance—be Thomas, Jones or female, black or white. It would be an act of inhumanity to deny the patient the benefit of their consultation. Further, when the members opposed the advancement of women, they denied the main object of the Association—the promotion of science. [Applause.]

ANOTHER CHAMPION OF THE LADIES.

Dr. Jones, of Ohio, did not propose to waste the time of the Association. He had a little of humanity in him, any a sensibility. The Association was bound to recognize the female physicians on the score of humanity; and afforded a practical solution of the problem. If the ladies were weaker, the Association should assist them. In his mind, there existed just a slight suspicion that the ladies were gaining strength on their own account; too much strength, in fact, to suit some of their male brethren. But the question of the standard of female physicians in the profession would regulate itself—even as society accomplishes its regulations. All classes of people probably existed in this city—the good, the bad and indifferent—and, as a rule, each moved in its respective sphere. Dr. Jones, a gentleman of high position, when his worthlessness was demonstrated, he would topple over.

THE FLAME OF DISCORD ARBES UNDER A WATER APPLICATION.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, of San Francisco, thought the arguments of the gentleman from Boston were entitled to consideration. The gentleman claimed that the judgment of the female practitioners fluctuated from month to month, with every change of the moon. Why, gentlemen, this is

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1871.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.		CLOSE.	
	Out.	In.	Out.	In.
Cin. & Eastern	12.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.	10.00	9.45	12.00 12.30
Indianapolis and Chicago	1.00	12.30	1.00	9.15 12.30
St. Louis	8.05	9.30	1.00	9.15 12.30
Memphis, Charleston & New Orleans	9.00 A.M.	10.00	9.00 A.M.	12.00
Nashville, Chattanooga & Atlanta	7.00 P.M.		7.00 P.M.	
Louisville & Nashville	9.00	12.30	9.00 P.M.	12.00
Louisville & Frankfort	12.30 P.M.		3.00	
Louisville & Lexington	11.30	7.00	3.00	12.00
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail			3.00	12.00
Louisville & Cincinnati Accom.	6.30		9.00	
Louisville, Hall Road Depot (Louisville & Nashville)	8.30		9.30	
New Albany	7.00 A.M.	12.30	1.00	12.00
Jeffersonville	7.00 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	12.30	1.00	12.00
North Vernon Way Mails	1.30	12.30		12.00
Shelbyville	11.30	7.00	3.00	12.00
Patterson's Ky. Express (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12.00			12.00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12.00			12.00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12.0

The Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, next to our Sunday issue, has a larger amount and greater variety of interesting news and miscellaneous matter than any other issue during the week. It reaches both city and country, and is especially valuable as an advertising medium.

Caution.

The supplement which this morning accompanies our regular edition contains eighteen solid columns of reading matter, and is supplied to our readers without extra charge. Persons purchasing the paper from newsboys are cautioned against paying for the supplement, as they are required to furnish it without extra cost.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN DUKEMAN, of the Merchant's Exchange on Main street, will leave for European next Tuesday.

HON. HORACE GREELEY, CHARLES STORRY, S. B MELLVILLE, of New York; T. H. LORING, Boston; MAJOR BRASHEORD, of Virginia; and COLONEL D. H. BRISTOW, of Washington, D. C., were at the Gait House yesterday.

MR. U. B. LEWIS, passenger agent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad; OBE TERRYILLEGAR, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and JOHN CRITCHLOW, Superintendent of the Columbus Line, returned from Washington yesterday.

The Rt. Rev. JUACIO MONTES, Bishop of Tamaulipas, Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday, and is a guest of Bishop MCGILLOADY. He leaves this early part of this week for his diocese. Bishop MONTES was consecrated in Rome, March 13, 1871. He speaks English quite fluently.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THANKS to MR. ALEX. Phillips, Conductor on the Short-line, for favors.

A LARGE EXCURSION PARTY from Shelbyville, Indiana, is to visit this city on next Wednesday.

THE AMOUNT OF TAXES collected at the Internal Revenue Office for week ending this day was $45,380 71.

THE CAVE HILL CARS, in consequence of the removal of the track on Broadway, for the purpose of building a sewer, will not run to the Cemetery via Twelfth street and Broadway today, but a line of cars will run from the corner of Fourth and Main streets to the Cemetery via Fourth and Jefferson and Second streets and Broadway, the first car starting at 1 o'clock p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert.

The choir of Calvary church, assisted by a number of our most distinguished amateur musicians, will give a concert of sacred music in Calvary church on the 25th inst. A rare entertainment is in store for all who appreciate this high and ennobling science.

Masonic Temple.

The Kentucky Institute for the Blind will give an exhibition next Tuesday evening, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. The programme of the proceedings for the evening is of a very interesting nature; and the nature of the institution for the benefit of which the entertainment is to be given invites a large attendance. Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Louis Tripp's music store, on Main street, or at the Masonic stores.

Woolner Sisters.

No scomp has Mr. John E. Owens terminated his brilliant engagement at the Opera House than Mlle Morlacchi, the celebrated danseuse and pantomimist, is announced to give a series of entertainments at the same place, which will no doubt prove equally successful. Of her skill in the ballet the public has had previous proof, and her merits as an other class artist may be seen by her ability in pantomime. She will make her first appearance this season to-morrow evening. The programme is very inviting.

Weisiger Hall.

The panorama of the Pilgrim, or the Voyage Through Life, will continue to be exhibited at Weisiger Hall during the evenings of this week. On the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees will be given for the benefit of the public and the Sabbath schools. From first to last the work now submitted to public attention will bear scrutiny; no part has been slighted in execution, and the whole forms a most complete pictorial illustration, artistically executed and in harmony with the text of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this celebrated panorama.

Eighteenth Annual Juvenile Ball.

Mr. J. B. Wastell, professor of the terpsichorean art, (whose name here is a household word), will give his eighteenth annual juvenile ball on Friday evening, May 19th, at the Skating Rink in Weisiger block. Wastell, with a single exception, alone of all those who have taught the young ladies and the young masters the grace and poetry of motion, has remained with us in all his art and to his patrons. One after another of his rivals have come and gone, but he still does and may be long remembered as a perpetuous. On this occasion, in addition to the many beautiful dances, which he will tastefully arrange, he will present one of a novel character, entitled the "Calisthenic Gymnastic Drill," in which the pupils will go through the whole order of calisthenics while executing the dance The programme will be made public hereafter. The announcement of the ball will insure a full attendance of the fashion and beauty of the city.

SEEING COMPANY.

A Pretty Young Lady's Father Becomes Obstreperous about the Matter and She Sends Him to the Lock-up.

A singular family dispute occurred yesterday on Seventeenth street, between Grayson and Walnut. Joseph McCloud was a little drunk, and raised a row at his house because some young men called to see his daughter, and she wished to entertain them in the parlor. He said that she must find some other place to receive such generals he knew; that one of the rooms could not and should not be appropriated as a parlor, when he had to pay fifteen dollars a month for rent. Thereupon Mrs. McCloud interfered in behalf of the young lady. She thought there was no better place for the young folks to meet and carry on their courtship than in the sitting-room. Just in front of her apartments. This arrangement, however, did not suit the old man. He was determined to carry his point; so the madam called in a policeman, and had the irate husband taken to the lock-up. There was a considerable fight between the prisoner and the officer, but eventually they reached the station-house in safety, where McCloud, being in a very talkative mood, communicated all the above facts in rather a jovial but earnest way.

Base Ball.

The beautiful weather, splendid music and fair ball-playing made yesterday afternoon quite enjoyable to the very respectable crowd that visited Cedar Hill. The game was easily won by the Falls City Club, notwithstanding a good deal of careless or poor playing on their part. Several of the Regulars were excellent players, especially in the field, but the entire nine did not work well together, and they will require considerable practice and discipline before they are able to compete successfully with any club of merit. The following is the full score of the game:

Falls City.	O.	R.	Regulars.	O.	R.
Johnson, p	2	3	Collins, p	4	1
Morris, 1st b	5	3	Aikins, c	2	2
Boro, f. f	2	3	Girvin, 2d b	4	1
Harshing, 3d b	4	3	Koff, s. s	2	3
Shepard, s. s	4	3	Rushbrook, c. f	4	0
Rucky, 2d b	2	3	Dohlinon, p. f	3	2
Richardson, c	2	5	Hasbrook, c. f	3	1
Preisler, l. f	2	3	Miller, 1st b	3	2
Medee, c. f	3	3	Lewis, 3d b	4	1
Total	27	28	Total	37	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Falls City	2	3	2	10	2	2	0	6	1	28
Regulars	3	2	0	0	6	1	1	4	0	13

Umpire—P. Y. Barns.
Scorer—A. D. Orr.

The U. S. Assessment.

The amount of total assessment of annual taxes in the Fifth District of Kentucky, for the present year, as returned to the collector's office, including incomes, is $117,294 85, being about one-fourth of the amount assessed and collected the last year. This is the result of the law passed July 14, 1870, repealing certain special taxes, and reducing the rate of tax on incomes, and also increasing the exemptions from $1,000 to $2,000.

L. & N. Railroad—New Time Card.

Important changes are made in the time of arrival and departure of trains on the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Louisville railroad line. The new schedule takes effect Sunday, 14th, and will be found corrected in our advertising columns, to which the attention of the traveling public is directed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Suspicion of Foul Play—A Distressed Wife.

Last Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, Jas. W. Lowery, whose family resides on Second street, No. 16, near the river, in one of the brick tenements of that locality, suddenly disappeared, and has not since been heard of, dead or alive. On that morning he, in company with his wife, and W. T. Jones and wife, who live in the same house with Lowrey, went to the market-house, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, and, after making a few purchases, crossed over to the Fifty-cent Store, opposite, where Lowrey purchased a hat and one or two other articles. Lowrey then directed his wife and the others to go to the new grocery on the corner of Second and Jeff rson, and remain until he overtook them, as he wanted to step back into the alley on the left of the Fifty-cent Store, for a few moments, remarking that he did not feel very well, though nothing unusual in his manner was noticed by the company. His wife says the last she saw of him he had turned into the alley and was going in the direction of First street, on which the alley opens. She went with Mr. and Mrs. Jones at once to the corner designated, and, after waiting nearly an hour in vain for her husband to come up, sent Mr. Jones back to the alley in search of him, but he shortly returned, saying he had not anything of him.

Mrs. Lowery then went herself and searched the alley from Second to First street. There are a number of negro shanties, old, dilapidated stables, wood-yards, &c., on either side of this alley, and after searching them as well as she could, concluding that her husband had become very sick, and had returned home, she hurried home herself, but learned from her children that he had not been there since they all left the house together.

A reporter found Mrs. Lowery at home yesterday, seemingly very much distressed on account of this strange disappearance of her husband. He is described as a quiet, sober, kind man, and one not given to gambling, or any malicious practices, and, as Mrs. Lowery says, never remained from home at meal time in his life when in the city. He and Jones had been for some time previous dock-hands on the Camelia, a Tennessee river boat, which landed at the wharf last Wednesday morning for repairs, and Jones and Lowery coming up with her.

Mr. Lowery had on, when missing, dark velvet pants, with a cord down each leg, a short black sack coat, vest of dark, heavy jeans, a new black wool hat, with a low crown and narrow rim, and coarse, heavy shoes. He enlisted in company G, 45th regiment, United States infantry, July 17th, 1867, and was discharged in August, 1870. He is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and was married to Mrs. Lowery on the 25th July, of last year. She has three children by a former husband, and by this misfortune is left in very destitute circumstances. Mrs. L. has hunted all his former haunts, and, though he has been drinking some, no search of the alley has been made by the police. He had ten or fifteen dollars on his person when missing, and a negro man and woman informed Mrs. L. that they saw him enter the alley, but did not notice what direction he went.

At a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man, and, while the disclosed little still things of serious accident or foul play, some surmise that it is only a case of abandonment.

THE STREET-CAR IMBROGLIO.

Amendment of the Rules so as to Permit the Blacks to Ride.

The Presidents of the street railroads met together yesterday morning and held a consultation in reference to negro men riding on the street-cars. Their deliberations were aided by the advice of eminent legal minds of the city. After maturely considering the question in all of its bearings they determined to abandon all further attempts, as a matter of no arrangement is beyond their control. In future the negroes will not be disturbed but will be carried to their places of destination if orderly and quiet as other passengers are carried. Many eminent citizens have signified their intention to abide by the new arrangement, which has been adopted as the most practical and bloodless, and military interference. It is really the only pacific course, and the only alternative left to the officers of the roads. The prejudices of the community are averse to the new order of things, but the law is plain and cannot be set aside. Thus the matter is settled for the present, perhaps eventually. There are only a few negroes who are willing to make themselves obnoxious by entering the cars. The great majority will continue to stand on the platform, as has been their custom heretofore.

CITY BUSINESS.

The Great Loom in Louisville.

That really wonderful piece of mechanism known as Abel's Weft Thread Knitting Loom, of which so much has recently been said and written, has arrived in the city and will, for a few days, stand, be on free exhibition for a few days at No. 82 Fourth street, between Main and Market streets. This loom is pronounced by one of the most extraordinary and valuable inventions of the age, and must, ere long, create almost an entire revolution in the art of weaving. We see that the editor of the Hartford Post, an able scientific writer and one of the best judges of such matters in the country, speaks in the most favorable terms of the new loom. The Post says:

A week ago we copied an article from an exchange relative to Abel's Weft-Thread Knitting Loom. Since then we have seen it, witnessed its operation, and examined samples of the cloth it makes. We find that the description of the machine that the claims made by the owners of this patent, although almost incredible, are fully sustained by the facts. As a piece of mechanism, of interest to our readers, we append a few remarks relative to the principle and practical operation of the machine and its products.

The process of cloth-making on this machine is a combination of those of knitting and weaving, a "warp" and "filling" being used, and the machine being in fact a combination of the latest knitted fabric. The quality of the goods thus produced is unquestionably good, and it is difficult to see how, and, as Mr. Lowery says, never remained from home at meal time in his life when in the city. He and Jones had been for some time previous dock-hands on the Camelia, a Tennessee river boat, which landed at the wharf last Wednesday morning for repairs, Jones and Lowery coming up with her.

Mr. Lowery had on, when missing, dark velvet pants, with a cord down each leg, a short black sack coat, vest of dark, heavy jeans, a new black wool hat, with a low crown and narrow rim, and coarse, heavy shoes. He enlisted in company G, 45th regiment, United States infantry, July 17th, 1867, and was discharged in August, 1870. He is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and was married to Mrs. Lowery on the 25th July, of last year. She has three children by a former husband, and by this misfortune is left in very destitute circumstances. Mrs. L. has hunted all his former haunts, and, though he has been drinking some, no search of the alley has been made by the police. He had ten or fifteen dollars on his person when missing, and a negro man and woman informed Mrs. L. that they saw him enter the alley, but did not notice what direction he went.

At a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man, and, while the disclosed little still things of serious accident or foul play, some surmise that it is only a case of abandonment.

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THE WISE EBB.

How Prettily the City is Extending Itself in That Direction.

The western part of the city is likely to be at an early day the most attractive part of Louisville. The improvements in the way of grading and opening streets digging sewers and extending railroads are being pushed forward rapidly.

Eighteenth street is being paved and graded from Broadway to Kentucky street. Running at right angles to it are a number of streets just opened and being extended to the river. Among the latter is Garland avenue, which is 80 feet wide, and will, in all probability, be improved with the Nicolson pavement. Three squares west is located another street, which it is suggested should be opened to 150 feet in width, extended from Eighteenth street to the river, and receive the imposing and expressive name of the Grand avenue. From that point it could be extended north along the bank of the river till it intersects the prolongation of Market street. Then, if the latter street was extended to the river, that portion of the city would be encircled by one of the finest avenues in the Western country.

The beauty of this thoroughfare would overshadow the attractive features of Broadway, and every one who could afford it would purchase residences along the route. The owners of the property in that section are, first, Mr. Daniney, whose land extends from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, and from Garland avenue to Oak street. There is in the tract about 170 acres. Opposite this is the property of Mr. Reynolds, recently laid off into lots and fronting on Eighteenth street and Garland avenue. There are about twenty-three acres in the plat, all of which are advertised for sale to-morrow evening at three o'clock. Just west of this lies the property of Mrs. Courtney, extending from half a square beyond Twenty-second street to Twenty-sixth street, and from Garland avenue to Maple street. This tract includes about fifty-two acres. The Walnut-street track is going to run all the way to the corner of Greenwood and Thirty-sixth streets. The route will be by way of Twenty-eighth street, Garland avenue and Greenwood street. This extension will be completed within the present year, as most of the money necessary for the enterprise is already subscribed, and the liberality of the people along the line will insure the rest. In addition to this the Market-street track will be laid out Eighteenth as soon as the latter street is ready to receive it. Thus the whole western part of the city will be better and more speedily accessible. A system of street railroads with these improvements is the sewer which will run—clear through to the river. This is now completed from Second street, following York street and the low ground to Fifteenth street.

A large appropriation has been made by the city for its completion, and the right-of-way in all that is necessary to extend it to the Ohio river. The route has already been surveyed by the City Engineer. Yet these improvements, valuable and even grand in themselves, are rivaled in their magnificence by the observatory, which overlooks the whole city, and much of the surrounding country. It has just been completed to the height of 100 feet as a private enterprise, spotted by Morris, Butwick & Co. at an expense of nearly $4,000. The view from the top is a sight truly grand. The river, covered with magnificent steamers, the distant mountains, and all the attractive features of the city, are spread out in a panorama of beauty. The observatory stands at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Garland avenue.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Death of a Boy by Drowning—Recovery of the Body.

Two boys, each about fourteen years old, started on a fishing excursion yesterday morning to the creek a short distance above the city. One of them carried the fishing-tackle and the other was playing with a ball by throwing it up and catching it as he walked along. In this way they proceeded till they came to Colonel Churchill's creek, where there is a small artificial pond, used for watering stock. James Lehan, while playing with the ball, had thrown it with considerable force. He failed to catch it coming down, and the ball rolled into the water, whither he followed it. The pond seemed to be not more than two or three feet deep, but he found it much over his head. He had on his boots and all his clothes, and went immediately out of sight. His companion screamed for help, and several heard him. Two colored men and one or two gentlemen came running to the place. The boy had already come up and gone down a second time, and was not seen any more. Mr. David Kellam rushed into the water, without stopping to pull off his clothes, and searched for the body, but was unable to feel it in any direction. He remained in the pond so long that he became chilled almost to numbness, and was in imminent danger of cramping himself. Finding all his efforts were futile, he came to the bank. Fishing-rods were sent for, and with hooks and drawers, this being the way the body was found, after the expiration of nearly half an hour. When pulled to the shore life had departed from it. Nor was there any indication of returning vitality when the corpse was drained away. His parents live on the corner of Fourteenth and Chestnut streets, and were informed of the drowning of their son. The accident which robbed them of a promising boy. James has been attending the Catholic school on the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets. He was much liked by his classmates and teachers, and they, in common with his relatives, will long continue to regret his sad fate. The body was taken home yesterday and will be interred to-day.

THE Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

Its Completeness and Advantages.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city has for its object the good of young men. It endeavors to find employment for those who provide them with boarding places, and to furnish them at the rooms with wholesome recreation. Its boarders' inducements to real enjoyment it diminishes, if it does not render futile, the allurements of the haunts of vice. One of its most important means to this end is its library, a catalogue of which has just been printed. The library contains over six thousand volumes, many of great value, and some so rare that few if any other copies are in the State. Magazines (foreign and domestic) and works on the fine art, medicine, biography, law, geography and travels, science, religion, mechanics and the useful arts, history and general literature, with many valuable periodicals and numerous papers can be consulted or read free of charge at the reading rooms on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets every day, Sunday excepted, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The small annual subscription of three dollars entitled a member to take books home for private perusal, and lately the time has also been extended to others. The books in the library were collected in this way: some originally belonged to the association, others were donated, while others were held in pledge, to keep and use, being books of libraries that had previously been established, but had failed from some cause or other to be permanently maintained. Strangers are cordially welcomed to the rooms as pleasurable society and advantages afforded at the rooms of the association. Many of the people of the city will find it convenient to form a connection with the library.

An Outrage in Indiana.

A correspondent of the Evansville Courier gives the particulars of an outrage committed last Thursday evening near Owensville, in Gibson county. George W. Walker, under the influence of whisky, followed a little school-girl from Owensville. She became alarmed and fled into the woods. He then proceeded to the house of Mr. George Sands, where he found Mrs. Sands and her two children unprotected, and made abominable propositions to the lady. Walker, finding that he could not accomplish his designs, felled her senseless with a stick. Finding an axe outside of the house he returned and inflicted two serious wounds on the back of her head, and another between the eyes, completely prostrated the skull. Making his way to Owensville, he remained there some time before the alarm was given. He was arrested about 9 o'clock, and the probabilities are that he will be hanged. that he narrowly escaped being hung. He is now in the Princeton jail awaiting trial. The poor woman is not expected to live.

Very Kind.

The little pop-gun of the Commercial, having been thrown overboard by his former allies, the negroes, is trying to keep his chin above the water by rushing to the rescue of every good Democrat he imagines has been assailed. What a piteous spectacle indeed! The Democracy has been kicked and cuffed about so often that he misconstrues every mention of a gentleman made in these columns as "hurrahing" or "waving" the blood and compliminary notice of Mr. Wehmhoff, the well-known gentleman and humorist of the Council, in this paper, must be tortured into an insult! Mr. W. unc ements the sale of lots in Beyrnh's addition to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

A NEW EDIBLE PLANT.

The Caladium Esculentum, or Adam's Apron.

It is not exactly correct to call the plant in question a new edible article, because its specific name, Esculentum, which it has long borne, necessarily implies that its qualities as an edible plant have long been known. We allude to the plant called the Caladium Esculentum, which has been used for some years in this city for decorative lawns. A number of persons call it Adam's apron, because they probably think that its leaves, often 30 by 20 inches in size, and sometimes still longer, might have fitted those necessities of Adam which came on him suddenly and surprised him. The expressive name of the plant is Caladium Esculentum. It belongs to a large tribe of beautifully foliaged plants which are found in the forest-bared marshes of the Amazon river. The beauty of the leaves of this genus of plants excels that of all other of the so-called foliaged plants. The Esculentum is the only caladium known to us that is used for food. On account of its use as a decorative plant, many persons, we suppose, will feel some compunction in consigning it to the dinner-pot or frying-pan. When the fish-pond designs to the rural residence of the Hon. John Rare Powell broke, its multitudinous gold fish were precipitated into the Schuylkill river, where they attained the weight of seven pounds. They are often in the markets of Philadelphia, and we have heard persons say they were squeamish about using them on the table, because they thought the true piece of the golden carp was in the fish-pond.

Dean Swift very truly and philosophically said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one had been made to grow before was a greater benefactor to the species than the entire race of warrior heroes. The truth of this is founded upon the fact that he who increases the product of grasses increases that human food and other properties that feed on grasses. We are indebted to John J. Clow, of Atchafalaya Louisiana, for a detailed account of the merits of the Caladium Esculentum as an article of food. He says it has long been known and highly appreciated as an article of food by the planters along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Clow says that the exigencies of the civil war developed the extensive uses of the Tanyah or Caladium Esculentum, not merely as a palatable and nutritious resident for the healthy, but as an appetizer the tempter for the most capricious and fastidious stomachs. In its uses as batter-cakes, fritters, custards, pies and puddings, Mr. Clow says "it was a no-attitude to all our former luxuries, and I formed such an attachment for it that I can never tire of speaking of its praises."

The Tanyah yields from three to five hundred bushels to the acre, and the growing crop is much more beautiful in its stocks, leaves and flowers than that of the Indian corn. It flourishes well in marsh or wet land, and is easily kept through the winter by covering it well with earth. It kept from freezing the winter rains do it no harm.

Mr. Clow says that by "earthing up the crown and stalk, as is practiced with celery, the root when young, and that portion of the stalk which is blanched and tender, makes the finest asparagus and form a dish equal or superior to that favorite vegetable; in fact, it resembles in taste the burr artichoke more than the asparagus."

The roots of the Esculentum weigh from half a pound to four or five pounds. Those who have seen them in a basket at the door of the Floral Bazar of Nanz & Neuner have been surprised at the resemblance they bear to the cocoanut.

Mr. Clow says that by carefully washing the roots through it easily, it may be stripped of its rind, sliced, buttered and seasoned with salt and pepper; or it may be mashed as Irish potatoes are to stay or season and fry in cakes. He says that it is an excellent way of preparing a most palatable and nourishing article of food. A good housewife may prepare with this Caladium batter cakes, fritters, custards, pies puddings, and many other deserts of almost unrivaled excellence. We have eaten the boiled and fried Tanyah, and are prepared to speak of its merits. We willingly bear testimony to its valuable qualities.

When this new esculent comes into general cultivation, it will prove to be one of the finest articles for feeding cattle and hogs that has ever been used.

We are indebted to "Our Home Journal," a valuable agricultural paper, published at New Orleans, Louisiana, for the opportunity of reading Mr. Clow's very interesting papers on the Caladium Esculentum as a culinary article. We hope that some of our enterprising market gardeners will take hold of this plant and make a crop of it. It requires only to be known to be appreciated. Those who may undertake its culture will find the bone-dust, manufactured by the Messrs. Skene, of this city, a fertilizer of remarkable properties. The entire family of Caladiums flourish finely with bone-dust fertilizing.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Some Amateur Sports Take a Bust at the Box.

Sporting circles were somewhat agitated yesterday in the respect of a pigeon-shooting tournament, which was said to have taken place Friday afternoon. The affair was kept so quiet that even the brother professionals of the gentlemen engaged were in profound ignorance of the time and place of the match, and the result is even now in considerable doubt.

The urbane Postmaster, one of the most popular street railway is understood to have come off conqueror, though the contest was long and doubtful, and even betwe, two fresh officers of the Packard and gentleman not wholly unconnected with boiler-making business; the good luck of this gentleman, however, was brief, as, unlike the Postmaster, he was unable to exercise any control over his sun. The consequence was failure, and the iron entered its soul.

Another mortification to the friends and backers of the hospitable proprietor of the beautiful country-seat, "Mayfield," where the match was said to have taken place, is that the number of his gun at a time, but such was the case, and he, too, was compelled to retire with a badly bruised shoulder.

A well-known gunmaker, an ardent and enthusiastic sportsman, took a creditable part in the match. On its conclusion an ex-member of the Legislature, whose humor and genial wit were "wont to set the table in a roar," delivered a brief address to the contestants and spectators, among whom were a number of ladies, the latter especially conspicuous for eloquence, and united in requesting that he present a magnificent silver goblet (a tin cup full of beer) to Governor, of Walker's.

The match yielded from three to five hundred dollars to the acre, and the growing crop is much more beautiful in its stocks, leaves and flowers than that of the Indian corn. It flourishes well in marsh or wet land, and is easily kept through the winter by covering it well with earth. It kept from freezing the winter rains do it no harm.

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CITY FEATURES.

The Turkish Bath.

The need longer felt and most earnestly inquired after in this city has at last been supplied, coming when least expected. An article appeared in these columns several weeks ago, calling the attention of medical men to the certain success a Turk-house established on the European plan—more commonly known as the Turkish bath—could meet with in Louisville. At that very time it seems that Dr. I. M. Evans, of this city, was in correspondence with Dr. Atwood and others, of New York, with a view to fixing up just such an establishment.

A visit to his elegant rooms, No. 165½ Fourth street, opposite Central Market, last night, revealed enterprise when seemed to have sprung up as by magic. The doctor and his accomplished wife deserve the thanks of the community for the skill and energy displayed in providing this much needed accommodation. They will be ready to serve all who wish, either as a pleasure or for hygienic reasons, to avail themselves of the bath. The Turkish, shower, Rose-au, Oriental (vapor), fumigated sulphur, mercurial, sulphuret (vapor), medicated, electric and magnetic baths will be furnished as successfully as could be in Chicago, St. Louis, New York or elsewhere in the country. Rooms are fitted up for both ladies and gentlemen, and on entering the handsomely-furnished parlor, reminding one of Oriental splendor, one is struck with the rich perfumes that fill all the chambers of the air. Experienced persons will be in attendance, and every attention will be given to render this the best resort for invalids, or seekers of luxury, in the country. These baths are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America, and recommended by thousands who have been cured by their administration.

In a few weeks, if the patronage will justify it, as no doubt it will, the Doctor expects to furnish several other rooms, so that any number at one time may be served. A visit to the rooms, and look at the splendid and wonderful arrangements, will cost nothing. The rooms will be open to-morrow, and visitors are solicited.

Sewing Machines.

The American Button Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine is the best, since it is really two machines combined in one (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement never before accomplished by human ingenuity) making either the lock stitch or button-hole stitch, on occasion may require. It is, at the same time, simple in construction, comparatively not-less, easily understood, and, in a word, is complete with these advantages exclusively its own, the most desirable qualities of all others. Salesroom and office No. 90 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

Anchorage.